John Carter Brown.

CHRONOLOGICAL ANNALS

OF THE

WAR;

FROM ITS BEGINNING

TO THE

PRESENT TIME.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I. Containing from *April* 2. 1755, to the End of 1760.

PART II. ——— from the Beginning of 1761. to the signing of the PRELIMINARIES of the PEACE.

WITH AN

INTRODUCTORY PREFACE to each Part, a CONCLUSION, and a GENERAL INDEX to the Whole.

BY MR. DOBSON.

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JOHN CARTER BROWN

Including the War between the English & French in Canada.

ERRATA.

Page iv. *(Introduction) line* 25 *read* happens. — *p.* 6. *l.* 23. *r.* mutually. — *p.* 8. *l.* 7. *p.* 32. *l.* 18. *p.* 46. *l.* 29. *p.* 133. *l.* 29. *p.* 185. *l.* 15. *r.* Ammunition. — *p.* 9. *l.* 2. *after* Philip *add* in Minorca. — *p.* 9. *l.* 29. *r.* Battalions. — *p.* 10. *l.* 2. *r.* Cannon. — *p.* 12. *l.* 26. *r.* Swivels. — *p.* 16. *l.* 17. *after* had *r.* alſo. — *p.* 18. *l.* 5. *p.* 33. *l.* 5. *p.* 38. *l.* 9. *p.* 71. *l.* 13. *p.* 121. *l.* 15. *p.* 125. *l.* 26. *p.* 149. *l.* 4. *p.* 186. *l.* 1. *and* 32. *r.* driven. — *p.* 38. *l.* 5. *r.* Unicorn. — *p.* 38. *l.* 6. *r.* Captain. — *p.* 39. *l.* 6. *and* 7. *r.* Compte and Privateer. — *p.* 43. *l.* 16. *after* her *add* from. — *p.* 44. *l.* 13. *r.* Indigo. — *p.* 47. *l.* 33. *r.* come. — *p.* 53. *l.* 15. *p.* 62. *l.* 19. *r.* Pounds. — *p.* 62. *l.* 11. *after* Fermor *add* at Zorndorf. — *p.* 63. *l.* 5. *r. livres.* — *p.* 64. *l.* 11. *r.* flute. — *p.* 69. *l.* 31. *p.* 112. *l.* 31. *read* Millions. — *p.* 71. *l.* 17. *r.* William. — *p.* 73. *l.* 2. *read* le. — *p.* 79. *l.* 27. *r.* Captain. — *p.* 85. *l.* 9. *after* without *add* its. — *p.* 98. *l.* 34. *after* Squadron *add* was falſly reported to have, *and r.* wounds. — *p.* 105. *l.* 25. *and p.* 163. *l.* 23. *r.* broken. — *p.* 131. *l.* 25. *after* Flora *add* or Flores one of the Azores. — *p.* 162. *l.* 2. *after* withdrawing *add* of *l.* 23. *after* Michelon *add* or even that of St. Pierre only. *l.* 24. *r.* them. *l.* 25. *r.* their. *p.* 162. *l.* 29. *p.* 165. *l.* 19. *r.* Ste. — *p.* 163. *l.* 3. *r.* Companies. — *p.* 177. *l.* 31. *r.* ſhaken. — *p.* 181. *l.* 10. *r.* Sovereign. — *p.* 191. *l.* 22. *after* Lomaria *add* on Belleiſle. — *p.* 209. *l.* 29. *r.* Pruſſian. — *p.* 211. *l.* 8 *after* certain *add* than. — *p.* 242 *l.* 12. *r.* diminiſhed. — *p.* 252. *l.* 13. *r.* honour. — *p.* 275. *l.* 14. *r.* Entrance. — *p.* 318. *l.* 2. *from the bottom, r.* Poſſeſſion of

N. B. *The Reader is deſired to correct any literal Miſtake, which occurs to him, in the proper Names of Perſons and Places.*

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM EARL TALBOT,

LORD TALBOT BARON OF HENSOL IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN, LORD STEWARD OF HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSHOLD, AND ONE OF THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY's MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

My LORD;

A STEADY, regular, and uniform Oeconomy can alone give the Nation any Relief under that Oppreſſion of Debt, which it feels from the Length and Extent of the late memorable War; or teach it to ſet a juſt Value upon the Bleſſings of Peace. The firſt Step to this Oeconomy is the Baniſhment of Fraud and Corruption from the ſeveral Offices of Govern-

Government. Your Lordſhip has taken the Lead, with Succeſs, in the Reformation of ſome ſcandalous and inveterate Abuſes in the King's Houſhold: But the Houſhold is only his Majeſty's private Family; His public one is the whole Kingdom; and I flatter myſelf that the latter will, at a proper Time, reap the Benefit of your Lordſhip's Example and Perſeverance. I am, with the greateſt Reſpect,

My LORD,

Your moſt humble,

And moſt obedient Servant,

John Dobſon.

INTRODUCTION.

THE War between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, which commenced in the Year 1739, on the Refuſal of the latter to fulfil the Terms of the well-known CONVENTION; and *that* which afterwards became ſo general in *Europe*, upon the Death of the Emperor *Charles* the ſixth, the laſt Heir Male of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; were both terminated by the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*. All the Parties, fatigued rather than ſatisfied, ſuffered themſelves to be comprehended in this Peace. *France* had the Glory to dictate the Terms of it, and the Moderation to give up all her Conqueſts in the *Netherlands*. *Great Britain* was obliged to reſtore *Cape-Breton*, and to paſs over in Silence the favourite Claim of NO SEARCH. *Spain* obtain'd the Dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Guaſtalla*, for the Infant Don *Philip*, after having ſpent more Treaſure than the Fee-ſimple of them was worth. The Empreſs Queen relinquiſh'd her Rights to thoſe three Dutchies; confirm'd the Ceſſion of *Sileſia* and the County of *Glatz* to the King of *Pruſſia*; that of the *Vigevanaſque*, of a Part of the *Paveſan*, and of the County

of *Anghiera*, to the King of *Sardinia*; and retain'd the Reſt of the *Auſtrian* Dominions, which had been guarantied to her by the Pragmatic Sanction. Of all the great Potentates engaged in this War, the King of *Pruſſia* ſeem'd to be the only one who had acquir'd a clear Advantage, almoſt without Expence. Victory had been render'd familiar to his Troops; Rich Provinces had been added to his paternal Poſſeſſions; His own military Conduct and political Genius had made him the Object of perſonal Admiration; His Strength was dreaded by his Enemies, and reſpected by his Friends. But this very Situation, aſſiſted by ſome unforeſeen and critical Events, plung'd him into a new War, more extenſive in its Operation, and checquer'd with a much greater Variety of Fortune. *Sileſia* was too fertile and opulent a Province, to be ſurrender'd without Regret; and perhaps the Empreſs Queen gave it up to her Antagoniſt, and form'd the Plan for its Recovery, in the ſame Moment. Few Princes think themſelves accountable for Succeſs. If the Courſe of publick Affairs happens to fall in with their private Views, they ſeldom neglect the favourable Opportunity, and every Victory becomes an Apology for their Conduct. I do not think it at all neceſſary to labour the Defence of the King of *Pruſſia*, and to juſtify his firſt Invaſion of *Sileſia*. Facts generally ſpeak beſt for themſelves; theſe I ſhall endeavour to ſtate with Brevity, and

and then leave it to the Reader to deduce his own Inferences from them.

The Houſe of *Brandenburg* had ancient Pretenſions upon four Dutchies in *Sileſia*, thoſe of *Iægerndorf*, *Lignitz*, *Brieg*, and *Wohlau*. The Margrave *George*, Couſin and Governor of *Lewis* King of *Bohemia*, ſold his Eſtates in *Hungary*, and purchas'd the Dutchy of *Iægerndorf* of the Lords of *Schellenberg*, in the Year 1524; King *Lewis* gave him the Inveſtiture of that Country, as of an hereditary and alienable Fief; and this whole Tranſaction was confirm'd by King *Ferdinand* the firſt, in 1527; the Son of this Margrave, having no Iſſue, bequeath'd the Dutchy of *Iægerndorf*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, to the Electoral Houſe of *Brandenburg*. *Joachim Frederic*, who was then Elector, and from whom the preſent King of *Pruſſia* is deſcended, entered upon the peaceable Poſſeſſion of it; and gave it, in 1607, to the Margrave *John George*, his younger Son. The Margrave, having unfortunately attach'd himſelf to the Intereſts of *Frederic* the fifth Elector Palatine, (who had aſſum'd the Title of King of *Bohemia* in Oppoſition to the Emperor *Ferdinand* the ſecond) was diſpoſſeſs'd of his States, and put to the Ban of the Empire, under which he died in 1624. *Erneſt*, his innocent Son, and a Minor, in vain made Application for the Reſtitution of his Father's Patrimony; and dying in 1642, without Iſ-

ſue, the elder Branch of the electoral Family put in an immediate, tho' unſucceſsful, Claim to the Dutchy of *Iægerndorf* with its Dependencies.

In Regard to the Dutchies of *Lignitz*, *Brieg*, and *Wohlau*, the Rights of the Houſe of *Brandenberg* were more complicated and involv'd. The ancient Dukes of *Lignitz* &c, were, at firſt, independent Sovereigns; but Duke *Bogiſlaus* ſubmitted in 1329, of his own voluntary Conceſſion, to become a Vaſſal of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, on the Condition of holding his Dutchies, as a true hereditary Fief, to himſelf, his Heirs, and Deſcendants. King *Uladiſlaus*, in his Letters Patent of 1511, gave the Dukes of *Lignitz* a Power of alienating their Eſtates by Will; and the ſame Power was twice renewed by King *Lewis* in the Years 1522 and 1524; the Words of whoſe Letters Patent are to this Effect — "That as the Dukes of *Lignitz* had always "enjoy'd the Power of alienating their Eſ- "tates, and diſpoſing of them between living "Perſons *(inter Vivos)*, ſo they might alſo "do it for the future, by Way of Teſtament, "and Declaration of their laſt Will." A general and full Confirmation of all Privileges, beſtow'd at any Time on the Dukes of *Lignitz*, was granted by King *Ferdinand* the firſt to the then reigning Duke, in 1529.

Under

Under theſe Circumſtances, *Frederic* Duke of *Lignitz* and his two Sons on the one Part, and *Joachim* Elector of *Brandenburg* on the other Part, enter'd into a Treaty of hereditary Co-fraternity in 1537. The youngeſt Son of the Duke of *Lignitz* was to marry the Elector's Daughter, and the eldeſt Son of the Elector was engag'd to the Daughter of the Duke. In Conſequence of this Treaty and double Marriage, the Poſſeſſions of the Houſe of *Lignitz* were ſettled, on Failure of the male Line of Duke *Frederic*, upon every male Branch of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, to whom the Marches of *Brandenburg* and the Electoral Dignity ſhould ſucceſſively deſcend; and in Caſe of Failure of ſuch Iſſue Male in the Houſe of *Brandenburg*, the Fiefs, belonging to the Elector in *Bohemia*, were to be entail'd, in like Manner, upon the Male Heirs of the Houſe of *Lignitz*. This Treaty was made with the Conſent of the Clergy and States of the Country, confirm'd by the Oath of the contracting Parties, and an eventual Homage was paid to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. In 1546, *Ferdinand* the firſt, in Quality of Prince and ſupreme Judge of the States of *Sileſia*, annull'd and cancell'd the whole Treaty, by a formal Decree paſs'd at *Breſlau*; againſt which the Councellors of *Brandenburg* proteſted, in the Preſence of that King, who did not oppoſe their Proceeding. The Dukes of *Lignitz* were afterwards

wards compell'd to declare, that their Dominions, upon the Death of the laſt Male of their Family, ought, of right, to revert immediately to the King of *Bohemia*; but they wrote to the Elector of *Brandenburg* in theſe memorable Terms; "Tho' a ſuperiour Force "pretends to deprive you of your Rights, "their Foundation is unſhaken; the Inhe- "ritance is not yet fallen; Time changes all "Things; what appears now impoſſible, your "Poſterity will find Means to effect."

The Male Line of the Dukes of *Lignitz* became, at laſt, extinct in 1675; and the Elector *Frederic William*, ſirnam'd the Great, inſiſted upon his Pretenſions to the Succeſſion. The Emperor tempted the Elector with a conſiderable Sum of Money, which was conſtantly refuſed. After reiterated Solicitations, the Houſe of *Auſtria* apparently reſolv'd, in 1686, to ſatisfy the Elector by a Treaty, which ceded to him the Circle of *Schwibus*, together with ſmaller Advantages, in Compenſation of all his Demands. But what was formally given with one Hand, was virtually taken away with the other: For whilſt the Emperor was amuſing the old Elector with this Ceſſion, he employ'd Intrigues and Menaces at *Berlin*, to ſeduce the Electoral Prince (afterwards the firſt King of *Pruſſia*) into a ſecret Promiſe of re-delivering the Circle of *Schwibus*, as ſoon as he ſhould ſucceed to his paternal Dominions; the

the Deſign took Place, and the Prince gave an Act of Security in Writing, according to the Deſire of the Court of *Vienna*. Upon the Elector's Death, the *Auſtrian* Miniſtry demanded the Circle of *Schwibus*. The young Elector ſummon'd his Council, who declar'd on mature Deliberation, that he was not bound by ſuch an illegal and extorted Obligation. After negotiating till the Year 1695, to little Purpoſe, the Elector yielded the Country in Diſpute, for a ſmall pecuniary Conſideration; but at the ſame Time he charg'd his Poſterity with the Aſſertion of his Pretenſions. "I have given my Word "(ſays he) and I will keep it. I leave it to "my Deſcendants to make good my Claims "upon *Sileſia*, ſince, in my preſent Circum-"ſtances, I cannot do it myſelf. When it "pleaſes Providence to change the Face of "Affairs, my Deſcendants will well know "how to act the Part that ſhall be found "moſt convenient for them."

The preſent King of *Pruſſia* is that Deſcendant, who avail'd himſelf of the critical Moment, and march'd a numerous and diſciplin'd Army into *Sileſia*, to vindicate the Pretenſions of his Progenitors. Unhappily for the Queen of *Hungary*, a zealous Vote of the Houſe of Commons, and the ſpirited Warmth of the *Britiſh* Nation, ſtrengthen'd the natural Conſtancy of her Temper, and engag'd her to reject the Terms offer'd her by

by her Adverſary. Conceſſions made with a tolerable Grace in that delicate Conjuncture, might have eaſily turn'd a young Enemy into a warm Friend. A different Syſtem of Policy was embrac'd; the final Reſult of which was, the abſolute Ceſſion of the nobleſt Part of *Sileſia*, with the County of *Glatz*, to the King of *Pruſſia*, by the ſeveral Treaties of *Breſlau*, *Dreſden*, and *Aix la Chapelle*.

Europe continued arm'd after the Concluſion of the General Peace. It was reaſonable to expect that this very Circumſtance ſhould aſſure its Tranquillity for a Length of Time. No State would probably venture upon Hoſtilities, when its Rival was prepar'd for a vigorous Reſiſtance. Yet this Expectation was blaſted. Mutual Suſpicion and Jealouſy dictated defenſive Meaſures, which mutual Animoſity and Revenge were ready to turn into offenſive Ones, upon the ſmalleſt Alteration of the political Balance. Diſſenſions aroſe between *Ruſſia* and *Sweden*, which threatened the Repoſe of the North; the King of *Pruſſia* interfered, with a Spirit and Reſolution, which the Empreſs of *Ruſſia* never forgave. Commiſſaries met at *Paris*, on the Part of *Great Britain* and *France*, to regulate the diſputed Limits of *Nova Scotia*, and waſted much Time in fruitleſs Conferences. The Affairs in *Germany* were, in the mean while, ripening into Confuſion. The Miniſters of *Vienna* and *Dreſden* had not been idle; and, whilſt

whilſt they projected the Ruin of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Greatneſs, they puſh'd the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*'s Reſentment againſt that Monarch into an implacable Averſion. The two Empreſſes had concluded at St. *Peterſburg* what they call'd a defenſive Alliance, ſo early as *May* 1746: By a ſecret Article, it was reſolv'd, that any War made by *Pruſſia*, upon *Auſtria*, *Ruſſia*, or *Poland*, ſhould be conſider'd as an Infraction of the Treaty of *Dreſden*; tho' the two latter Powers were not at all concern'd in that Treaty. Thus the Empreſs Queen put in three Claims at once, for the Recovery of *Silcſia*. The Court of *Dreſden* declar'd their Readineſs, both in 1747 and 1751, to accede to the Alliance of St. *Peterſburg*; if they might only previouſly obtain a ſufficient Proviſion for the Safety of their hereditary Dominions, and be admitted to a Share of the Spoils, in Proportion to the Extent of the Conqueſts.—Towards the Cloſe of 1749, the *Auſtrian* Miniſters at *Peterſburg* and *Berlin* endeavour'd, in an artful Manner, to convey remote Hints to the *Ruſſian* Miniſter at *Berlin*, that a Plot was forming in *Sweden* againſt the Life of the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, in which the *Pruſſian* Court had a large Share. — The Grand Council of *Ruſſia* was held in *October* 1755; and it was determin'd in that Aſſembly, to embrace the firſt Opportunity of attacking the King of *Pruſſia*, without diſcuſſing the Point of Aggreſſion, and to erect Magazines, for that Purpoſe,

poſe, at *Riga*, *Mittau*, *Liebau*, and *Windau*, capable of ſupporting 100,000 Men. — In *April* 1756, the Secretary of the *Saxon* Embaſſy at St. *Peterſburg* recommended it to Count *Brühl*, to take Care that Intelligence might be communicated, through different Channels, to the *Ruſſian* Miniſtry, of the King of *Pruſſia*'s reconnoitring the *Ukraine*, and ſtirring up a Rebellion in that Country: The Secretary clos'd his Advice with theſe remarkable Words; "That the King of *Pruſſia* "had given *Saxony* a Blow, which it would "feel for 50 Years; but he ſhould receive "one himſelf, which he ſhould feel for an "100." Count *Brühl*, in his Anſwer to the Secretary's Letter, promis'd to execute this Commiſſion. — Thus Fuel was prepar'd in Abundance, on every Side; a little Spark only was wanting, to light it up into a general Flame. The Troubles which aroſe in *America*, united *Auſtria* with *France*, and *Pruſſia* with *Great Britain*. Nothing more was neceſſary, to involve the principal Powers of *Europe* in the Calamities of War.

In the Courſe of the Year 1754, the great Deſigns of the *French* in *America* began to appear. Theſe were, to open a Communication between *Canada* and *Louiſiana*, by Means of Forts erected on the River *Ohio*, which falls into the *Miſſiſippi*; and to ſecure the fertile Countries, waſh'd by that River, to themſelves, by the Eſtabliſhment of numerous Settlements.

tlements. Thus, in Progreſs of Time, the *Britiſh* Colonies would be hemm'd in between thoſe Settlements and the Sea, and the allied *Indians* would be eaſily tempted to forſake their Intereſt, and to form Connections with the *French*. — To accompliſh theſe Deſigns, the *French* attack'd and took one of the ſmall Forts belonging to the *Engliſh*, on the Straight of the River *Monongahela*, obliging Mr. *Ward* and his little Garriſon of 44 Men to capitulate, and retire. They afterwards made themſelves Maſters of the Fort of *Logs-town* on the River *Ohio*, in the Territory of *Virginia*. On the firſt of *June*, a Party of 35 Soldiers, detach'd to intercept an *Engliſh* Convoy, was routed by 45 Men under Mr. *Waſhington*; ſeven of the *French* were kill'd, and the reſt made Priſoners, together with their commanding Officer M. *la Force*; three unhappy Perſons fell into the Hands of the *Indians*, and were maſſacred. On the third of *July*, M. *de Villiers* obliged Mr. *Waſhington* to ſurrender *Fort-Neceſſity* in the *Great Meadows*, upon Articles of Capitulation.

The Situation of *Great Britain*, at this critical Period, with Reſpect to *America*, was beautifully deſcrib'd by a General Officer of diſtinguiſh'd Abilities, in Part of two Speeches in the Houſe of Commons. "We ſeem, ſays he, to be driving upon the Edge of an high Mountain; on every Side, a dreadful and

and tremendous Precipice; too much Expence makes us Bankrupts, too little makes us Slaves. Some Years ago, the *French* were by no Means a Match for the five Nations; now, they have a Communication, by a Range of Forts, from the River St. *Laurence* in *Canada*, to the *Ohio* near the *Miſſiſippi*. Hence it is, that they hold our Colonies between the two Ends of a Net, which if they tighten by Degrees, they may get all of them into the Body of it, and then drown them in the Sea. When the Ship is ſinking, the Man at the Helm in vain lays the Blame upon the Labourer at the Oar, or the Labourer at the Oar recriminates upon the Man at the Helm; we are all in one Veſſel; it is our Intereſt, as well as our Duty, to unite heartily in the common Cauſe; and, laying aſide private Ambition and Animoſity, to act with Alacrity and Confidence; and to perform every Thing in our Power, for the Preſervation, Honour, and Happineſs of our Country."

This was the fatal Spark, which kindled the Flame of War in every Quarter of the World; and which afterwards raged (particularly in *Europe)* with a deſtructive and unrelenting Fury, beyond the Example of former Times. *France* and *Auſtria*, to whom *Francis* the firſt and *Charles* the fifth had left a Kind of hereditary Antipathy, mutually ran into each other's Arms. *Great Britain* was put under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of expending

pending more Treaſure againſt the Empreſs Queen, than had been employed, in the preceding War, for her Support. *France*, *Auſtria*, *Ruſſia*, *Sweden*, and the Empire, combin'd their Strength to cruſh one Monarch, the King of *Pruſſia*; That Monarch, aſſiſted by *Great Britain*, maintain'd his Ground with a Reſolution and Activity, which deſerved Succeſs. *France* weaken'd her Credit and tarniſh'd her Glory, as a Friend to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; to which, for upwards of two Centuries, ſhe had been a conſtant and victorious Enemy. *Great Britain* felt the unhappy Effects of Party Diviſion at home, in ſome early Misfortunes; united within herſelf, and favour'd by Providence, ſhe became irreſiſtible.

The principal Events of this aſtoniſhing War, reduced to a ſhort chronological Series, make the Subject of the following Pages. They are only deſign'd to aſſiſt the Memory in the eaſieſt Manner, and to ſerve as a copious Index to any larger Work; which, by reaſoning upon Matters of Fact, and explaining the Motives of political Actions, may throw a full Light upon the Conduct of the Powers engag'd in the War, and enable the Reader to form his Judgement upon the Nature, Solidity, and Duration of a Peace. — A Work, of this Character, belongs, not to the ANNALIST, but the STATESMAN.

CHRONOLOGICAL ANNALS

OF THE WAR.

1755.

April 2. COmmodore James, Commander in chief of the Eaſt India Company's marine force, in the Protector of 44 guns, with the Swallow of 16, together with the Viper and Triumph bomb veſſels, attack'd and made himſelf Maſter of the fort of Severndroog of 54 guns, Fort Goa of 40 guns, and two ſmaller forts of 20 guns each; theſe belong'd to Angria; and were deliver'd up to the Marattas, according to treaty.

April 9. Bancote, the moſt northern port of conſequence in Angria's dominions, ſurrender'd to Commodore James upon ſummons, and was kept by the Eaſt India Company with the full conſent of the Marattas. It is now called Fort Victoria. The Harbour is good; and the country about it abounds in cattle, which are much wanted for the uſe of the garriſon and ſquadron at Bombay.

June 8. The Alcide of 64 guns and 480 men, M. Hocquart Commander; and the Lys pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only 22, with 8 companies of land forces on board, M. de Largeril Commander; having been ſeparated from their ſquadron commanded by M. du Bois de la Mothe,

were attack'd and taken, at the diſtance of 25 leagues from Newfoundland north-north-eaſt of capeRace, by the Dunkirk and Defiance, part of the ſquadron under the orders of Vice-Admiral Boſcawen.

June 16. The French fort of Beau-Sejour, on the Iſthmus of Chignecto, ſurrender'd to Lieutenant Colonel Monckton.

June 17. Gaſpereau, a ſmall fort near Bay Vert, ſurrender'd to the ſame Officer: and ſoon afterwards, the French abandon'd Fort St John, near the mouth of the river of that name; after having ruin'd it to the utmoſt of their power. This compleated the reduction of Nova Scotia.

July 9. General Braddock receiv'd a total defeat from an ambuſcade of French and Indians, within 10 miles of Fort Duqueſne, which he was marching to beſiege: the conduct of this unhappy General has been greatly cenſur'd, but his perſonal courage was indiſputable; he had five horſes kill'd under him, and died of his wounds. The Engliſh loſt near 1000 men, kill'd and wounded, in this action; among the former, were Sir Peter Halket Baronet, Colonel of the 44th regiment of Foot, and General Shirley's eldeſt ſon, Secretary to Mr, Braddock; among the latter, were the Lieutenant-Colonels, Gage and Burton, and Mr. Orme, and Captain Morris Aid-de-Camps. The French became maſters of all the artillery, proviſions, baggage, and the military cheſt; the uſual fruits of a deciſive victory. General Braddock's papers fell into their hands, of which they afterwards avail'd themſelves, in a large memorial which they publiſh'd againſt the Britiſh Miniſtry: by their own account,

count, they had in this battle only 250 French Soldiers, and 650 Savages, commanded by the Sr. Beaujieu (kill'd in the engagement) and under him by the Srs. Dumas and Ligneris.

July 17. The Doddington Indiaman ſtruck upon a barren uninhabited rock, in the latitude of 33 degr. 44 min. ſouth, and diſtance about 250 leagues eaſt of the Cape of Good Hope: out of 270 perſons, 23 only gain'd the rock: upon which, they providentially ſubſiſted themſelves with the proviſions collected from the wreck, till the 18th of February, being ſeven months complete; on that day they ſet ſail from the rock (to which, at parting, they gave the name of Bird Iſland from the quantity of water-fowl, call'd Gannet, found upon it) in a ſloop, built by the carpenter out of the fragments of the ſhip. After a difficult and diſtreſsful voyage, they reach'd St. Lucia river on the coaſt of Africa the 6th of April; and from thence, anchor'd in de la Goa Road at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, on Wedneſday the 21ſt. This ſloop was afterwards ſold to Captain Chandler of the Roſe galley, for 2500 rupees, or about 500 l ſterling, and ſail'd in company with him to Madagaſcar. — It were to be wiſh'd, that all ſhips which happen to ſail near any deſart iſland or coaſt, would give themſelves the charitable trouble of ſowing a few ſeeds, and putting on ſhore a few animals, male and female, for the benefit of thoſe unfortunate people; who, in any future time, might be expos'd to greater calamities, than thoſe which befel the Doddington Indiaman.

Sept. 8. Colonel *Johnſon*, who commanded the Provincial regiments deſign'd for the attack of Fort Frederick or Crown-Point, obtain'd a victory over

the French Regulars, Canadians, and Indians, under the command of the Baron de Dieſkau. The French march'd up to Colonel Johnſon's intrenchments in good order, and behaved with courage and ſpirit; but the ſteadineſs of the Provincials, and the fire of a ſuperior artillery directed by Captain Eyre, obliged them to fly with precipitation. The Baron de Dieſkau was wounded and taken priſoner; the loſs of the French amounted to ſeven hundred men; that of the Provincials (in this action, and in the defeat of their detachment under Col. Williams, which immediately preceded it) fell ſhort of 300 men kill'd and wounded: among the former, were the Colonels Williams and Titcomb, one Major, ſix Captains, and old Hendrick the famous Indian Sachem. Col. Johnſon himſelf was wounded. Some time afterwards the King created him a Baronet, and the Parliament made him an handſome preſent in money, for this acceptable ſervice. The battle was fought on the banks of lake George.

November 11. L'Eſperance of 74 guns, but mounting only 24, M. le Vicomte de Bouville Commander, was taken by the Orford of 70 guns, Capt. Steevens. This ſhip was afterwards obliged to be ſunk.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the ſervice of the year 1755.

Four millions, ſeventy three thouſand, ſeven hundred, and twenty nine pounds.

1756.

Jan. 16. A Treaty was ſign'd between the Kings of Great-Britain and Pruſſia, for keeping all foreign troops out of the Empire.

February 13. Colonel Yorke, the King's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Hague, demanded the 6000 men, which the Dutch were bound to furniſh by treaty, when Great-Britain was in danger of an Invaſion.

Feb. 13. Rear-Admiral Watſon, with the Kent, Cumberland, Tiger, Saliſbury, Bridgewater, and King's Fiſher ſloop; and the following ſhips belonging to the Company, viz. the Protector of 40 guns, the Revenge, Bombay, Grab, and Guardian frigates, the Drake, Warren, Triumph, and Viper bomb-ketches, attack'd and reduc'd the ſtrong fort of Geriah, belonging to Angria, and the capital of his dominions. There were found in the fort; 200 pieces of cannon, 6 braſs mortars, a great quantity of ammunition of every kind, and money or effects to the value of 120 or 130,000 pounds ſterling. The whole fleet of Angria was ſet on fire and deſtroy'd, by a ſhell from one of the ſhips. It conſiſted of eight galliots, one ſhip, two others building (one of which was to have carried 40 guns) together with a conſiderable number of ſmall veſſels call'd gallivats. Colonel Clive landed his troops, to blockade the fort, and prevent the Marattas from getting poſſeſſion of it clandeſtinely, to whom the Governor intended to ſurrender it. The walls were of ſuch an extraordinary height and thickneſs, that no weight of metal could have effected a breach; the garriſon was

ſubdued by the terror alone of ſo briſk and unuſual a fire.

Mar. 11. The Chev. d' Aubigny in the Prudent of 74 guns, together with the frigates Atalanta M. de Chaffault, and Zephyr M. le Touche de Treville, took the Warwick of 60 Guns Captain Shouldham, near Martinico.

March 27. The Sr. de Lery, Lieutenant of the troops of the Colony, at the head of 500 Regulars, Canadians and Indians; attack'd, and took Fort Bull (at a conſiderable diſtance from Oſwego) by aſſault, putting the garriſon of 100 men to the ſword; the fort, after it was taken, blew up by accident, with its magazine of Powder, (of 40,000 pound weight) bombs, bullets, grenades, other utenſis of war, and a conſiderable quantity of proviſion.

May 1. A treaty was ſign'd at Verſailes, between the French King and the Empreſs-Queen, by which the contracting Parties reciprocally obliged themſelves to the guaranty of all their European dominions; and, in caſe of an attack from any Power whatſoever, they mutually engag'd to furniſh each other with 18000 foot and 6000 horſe; or with a proportionable ſum of money, after the rate of 8000 German florins for 1000 infantry, and 24000 German florins for 1000 cavalry.

May 17. Great-Britain declar'd War againſt France.

May 17. There was a very warm engagement off Rochfort, between the Aquilon of 48 guns M. de

de Maurville, and the Fidelle of 36 guns M. de Litardais, on the one ſide; and the Colcheſter of 50 guns Captain Obrian, with the Lyme of 20 guns Captain Vernon, on the other. The combat began about ſix in the evening, and laſted till half an hour paſt eleven between the Lyme and Fidelle, and till half an hour paſt twelve between the Colcheſter and Aquilon. This action did great honour to the marine of both Nations.

May 20. The unfortunate engagement happen'd in the Mediterranean, between the Britiſh ſquadron of 13 men of war excluſive of frigates, commanded by admiral Byng; and the French ſquadron of 12 men of war excluſive of frigates, under the orders of the Marquis de la Galaſſionere. Rear-Admiral Weſt engaged briſkly with his diviſion; the Intrepide, Cheſterfield, Captain, and Defiance, ſuffer'd conſiderably. The Engliſh had between 40 and 50 kill'd, among whom were the Captains Andrews and Noel, and 168 wounded. The French acknowleged the loſs of 38 kill'd, and 184 wounded. Admiral Byng, return'd to Gibraltar; and the Marquis de la Galaſſionere, to his ſtation before Port-Mahon.

May 25. The States General came to a reſolution, to obſerve an exact neutrality in reſpect to the war in America, between Great-Britain and France.

June 4. The Suba, or Vice-Roy, of Bengal, obliged the factory of Coſſimbuzar to ſurrender, having previouſly made Mr. Watts, the chief of it, priſoner; whom he had inveigled out of the fort, under the pretence of an accommodation.

June

June 9. France declar'd War againſt Great-Britain.

June 12. The Litchfield and Norwich, part of Commodore Spry's ſquadron, took off Louiſburg the Arc-en-Ciel, a French man of war of 50 guns, 578 men, of whom 190 were ſoldiers, with a great quantity of proviſions and ammunition for the uſe of the garriſon of Louiſburg.

June 20. The Suba of Bengal made himſelf maſter of Fort-William or Calcutta, the principal ſettlement of the Engliſh down the bay. It is ſituated on the eaſtern banks of the weſtermoſt branch of the Ganges, 25 miles below Hughly, and about 21 below Chandernagore. One reaſon which induced the Nabob to make this attack, was the impriſonment of Omychund, a Gentoo, and a very conſiderable merchant of the country, confin'd at that time in Calcutta. After the ſurrender of the fort; Mr. Holwell the Commander, together with the officers and private perſons belonging to the factory, to the number, in the whole, of one hundred and forty ſix, were thruſt into a cloſe room, a cube of eighteen feet, commonly call'd the Black-Hole Priſon. The night was ſultry, and this miſerable place was open only towards the weſt by two windows ſtrongly barr'd with iron, which hardly admitted the leaſt circulation of freſh air. Mr. Holwell has given an account of the miſeries they endur'd, in a very elegant letter; and indeed they are not to be deſcrib'd, but by one who felt them. Twenty three Perſons, came out of the Black-Hole alive; after having been confin'd from eight in the evening, till a quarter after ſix the next morning.

June

June 29. General Blakeney ſurrender'd Fort St. Philip, to the Marſhal Duke de Richelieu, after a ſiege of more than ſeven weeks from the opening of the French batteries againſt the place. The loſs of the Engliſh amounted to 3 officers kill'd and 5 wounded, 71 private men kill'd, 326 wounded (25 of whom died of their wounds) 10 deſtroy'd by diſeaſe, and 17 miſſing. The French acknowleg'd the loſs of 13 officers and 419 private men kill'd; and 92 officers and 996 private men wounded. in Minorca

July — The Sr. de Villiers, Captain in the troops of the Colony, under the orders of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, deſtroy'd an Engliſh convoy on the river Choeguen, compos'd of near 200 loaded veſſels, and kill'd or made priſoners 500 men.

July 27. Le Heros M. Beauſſier, L' Illuſtre M. de Montalais, with the frigates La Lycorne and and La Syrene, ſailed out of Louiſburg to engage Captain Holmes, who was cruiſing off the harbour with two ſhips of the line and a frigate. By the French account the Heros fought the two great ſhips alone, for 6 hours; the Illuſtre being prevented by a calm from giving her any aſſiſtance. The Heros was a fine new ſhip, but ſo ſeverely handled in the engagement, that ſhe return'd into the harbour in a ſhatter'd condition.

Auguſt 14. The Marquis de Montcalm Marechal de Camp, with near 3000 men, compos'd of the batalions of Sarre, Guyenne, and Bearn, (amounting to 1300) the troops of the colony, Canadians, and Savages, attack'd and took Fort-Oſwego on the lake Ontario. Colonel Mercer, the Engliſh Commandant, was kill'd. The capture made upon this

this occaſion conſiſted of ſeven braſs, and 48 Iron, cañon; fourteen braſs mortars; forty-ſeven ſwivel guns; twenty-three thouſand pound weight of powder; eight thouſand pound weight of lead and ball; two thouſand nine hundred and fifty bullets of different ſizes; one hundred and fifty bombs of nine inches, and three hundred of ſix inches; one thouſand four hundred and ſeventy ſix grenades; ſeven hundred and thirty fuzees for grenadiers, three hundred and forty common fuzees; ſeven hundred and four hogſheads of biſcuit; a very great quantity of pork, beef, and meal; thirty-two oxen; fifteen hogs; together with a ſmall ſum of money in the military cheſt. The French burnt a ſkiff upon the ſtocks; and took a veſſel pierc'd for 18 guns; a brigantine of 16; a veſſel of 10; one batteau of 10, and another of 8 guns, with a ſkiff of 18 ſwivels. A full detail of this important conqueſt was publiſh'd in Italian, under the direction of the French Ambaſſador at the court of Naples; to ſink the credit of the Engliſh, and to impreſs a favourable idea of his maſter's power, in that part of the world. The Engliſh garriſon in Fort-Oſwego of 1600 men, among whom were eighty officers, were obliged to ſurſender themſelves priſoners of war. — About the ſame time, the French took Fort-Granville on the frontiers of Penſilvania.

October 1. The battle of Lowoſchitz was fought between the King of Pruſſia and Marſhal Brown. Both parties claim'd the victory. The King order'd Te Deum to be ſung, and a ſermon to be preach'd on Pſalm 20. v. 6. "Now know I, that "the Lord ſaveth his Anointed: he will hear him "from his holy heaven, with the ſaving ſtrength "of his right hand." The Saxon army, on the con-

contrary, celebrated the victory of the Auſtrians in a ſermon upon Pſalm 10. v. 12, 13, 14, 17, 18. "Ariſe, O Lord; O God, lift up thine hand: "forget not the humble. Wherefore doth the "wicked contemn God? he hath ſaid in his heart, "thou wilt not require it. Thou haſt ſeen it; for "thou beholdeſt miſchief and ſpite to requite it "with thy hand: the poor committeth himſelf "unto thee; thou art the help of the fatherleſs. "Lord, thou haſt heard the deſire of the humble: "thou wilt prepare their heart, thou wilt cauſe "their ear to hear; to judge the fatherleſs and "the oppreſs'd, that the man of the earth may no "more oppreſs." — The action laſted ſeven hours. The Pruſſians computed their loſs at 523 kill'd, among whom were the Generals Luderitz, D'Oertzen, and Quadt, 600 wounded, and 250 taken priſoners; in all, 1373. The Auſtrians own'd 19 officers kill'd, among whom was General Radicati, and 105 wounded; 420 private men kill'd, and 1729 wounded; and 711 miſſing; in all, 2984. General Laſcy, on their ſide, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by his conduct and intrepidity.

October 16. The Saxon troops, inclos'd on every ſide, were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. They amounted to near 16000 men, according to an article in the Berlin Gazette.

November 22. The Concord of 30 guns, one of the beſt frigates in the French navy, founder'd upon ſome rocks in her paſſage from Morbihan to Bourdeaux, and was irrecoverably loſt; the men and guns were ſav'd.

December 30. Colonel Clive, with the aſſiſtance of the ſquadron under Admiral Watſon, made him-

ſelf maſter of the fort of Buſbudgia, which, though a place of ſtrength, and capable of a good defence, was taken with little loſs.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the ſervice of the year 1756.

Seven millions two hundred twenty nine thouſand one hundred ſeventeen pounds, four ſhillings, ſix pence three farthings.

December — The Juno, a French frigate cruiſing off Minorca, ſtruck upon a rock at the entrance into Mahon harbour, and ſunk; but the crew and guns were ſaved.

A liſt of ſome conſiderable privateers and armed merchantmen, taken by his Majeſty's ſhips of war, from the firſt of December 1755. *to the firſt of January* 1757.

1755.	guns	men	captors
A veſſel of	20		Savage ſloop
Prince d'Angola privateer	18	40	Eſſex
1756.			
A veſſel of	14	57 ſailors 183 ſoldiers for Cape Breton	Orford
Le Grand Cerf of	22	225	Tartar C. Lockhart
Tht Roſe of	10	90	Tartar C. Lockhart
A privateer of Dunkirk after a ſmart engagement	8 carriage 8 ſwivels	86	Hazard ſloop
Grand Judeon	24	190	Tartar C. Lockhart
A Merchant Man	22		Briſtol Bigot

1756.	guns	men	captors
Bigot privateer of Dunkirk	6 carriage, 10 ſwivels	50	Diſpatch ſloop
Cigalle privateer of St. Maloe	14	102	Unicorn C. Edwards

1757.

Jan. 1 and 2. PArt of the fleet under Admiral Watſon cannonaded the batteries, which had been conſtructed by the Nabob for the defence of Calcutta, with ſuch ſucceſs, that upon the debarkation of the troops, they were abandon'd; the Engliſh re-poſſeſs'd themſelves of their demoliſh'd ſettlement, and found a numerous artillery on the batteries and in the fort.

Jan. 5. Captain Smith in the Bridgewater, with a ſloop of war and all the arm'd boats of the fleet, ſail'd up the river to Hughley, a populous town full of warehouſes and magazines, which was reduced after a ſhort but warm fire: in obedience to orders, given with much reluctance, the houſes were burnt, and all the magazines on both ſides of the river were effectually deſtroy'd.

Jan. — The Captains Rogers and Speakman, with 70 Provincials under their command, were attack'd on their return to Fort Edward near Lake George or St. Sacrament, by a party of 200 French, whom they obliged ro retreat after a very obſtinate engagement: the latter loſt, at leaſt, 50 men; Captain Speakman, Lieutenant Kennedy, with 16 private men, were kill'd on the ſide of the Engliſh; and Captain Rogers was wounded in ſeveral places.

Jan.

Jan. — The Vengeance Privateer of St. Maloe fought the Terrible Privateer Captain Death, for 7 hours; the prize belonging to the Terrible was firſt taken by the Vengeance, and then Captain Death was attack'd by the joint force of thoſe ſhips; at laſt the Terrible ſtruck, having only 26 men left out of 144: the brave Captain loſt his life in this bloody engagement. The Vengeance ſuffer'd extremely, two thirds of her crew having been deſtroy'd; almoſt all the officers on both ſides were kill'd. The contributions which were generouſly raiſed for the relief of the ſurvivors, and the widows of the ſlain, amounted to upwards of 500 pounds.

Jan. — The Pondicherry, of 1000 tons, an Eaſt-India ſhip, bound from China to Port L'Orient, and valued at 160,000 pounds ſterling, was taken by the Dover of 40 guns Captain Hill.

Jan. — The gallant Captain Fortunatus Wright of the King George privateer, fought the Hirondelle, a French polacco of a much ſuperior force, mounting 26 guns with 283 men; and, after two vigorous engagements, obliged her to put back into Malta to refit.

Jan. — The Greenwich of 50 guns, was taken by a French ſquadron, conſiſting of 5 ſail of the line and a frigate.

Jan. — The Duke Packet, of 8 carriage guns 6 ſwivels and 26 men, was taken by the American Privateer, of 10 carriage guns 16 ſwivels and 110 men; Captain Owen Phillips commanded the packet, and engaged the privateer, about 6 leagues to

to windward of Cape-Tiberoon, for near eleven glaſſes. The crew of the packet were cruelly uſed after the capture.

February 5. A detachment of ſeamen under Captain Warwick, having join'd the land forces commanded by Colonel Clive; the Colonel attack'd the army of the Nabob, compos'd of horſe and foot to the number of 40,000 men and upwards; the Engliſh artillery, conſiſting of ſix field pieces and one haubitzer, play'd ſo ſucceſsfully on the right and left, that the Nabob was diſlodged from his camp, and even obliged to abandon ſome of the poſts that he took after his retreat. The ſmall army of the Engliſh obtain'd this victory with inconſiderable loſs, having only 41 kill'd and 65 wounded. This ſucceſs brought on a treaty with the Nabob, by which the poſſeſſions, immunities, and privileges of the Eaſt-India Company were confirm'd, ſatisfaction was to be made for paſt injuries, permiſſion was given to fortify Calcutta, and the Company were allow'd to coin their own imports of bullion and gold into ſiccas.

March 8. The Suffolk captain William Wilſon, Houghton C. Richard Walpole, and Godolphin C. William Hutchinſon, all in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, engag'd a French man of war of 60 and a frigate of 26 guns, which they obliged to ſheer off; and afterwards purſued their voyage without interruption.

March 22. Fifteen hundred men, under the orders of the Governour of Canada, ſent upon an expedition to Fort-William-Henry on Lake George or St. Sacrament, ſet fire to, and deſtroy'd, 4 brigantines from 10 to 14 guns, two gallies with 50 oars,

50 oars, upwards of 350 battoes, a large quantity of ſhip-timber, a great number of field carriages, and ſome ſmall magazines. The fort was preſerv'd by the want of wind.

March 23. Chandenagore, the chief of the French ſettlements in Bengal, ſituated on a branch of the Ganges, at a ſmall diſtance below Hughley, was reduced by Admiral Watſon and Colonel Clive. This place was fortified with various outworks and batteries, and contain'd a garriſon of 500 Europeans and 700 Blacks, with ſome mortars, and near 200 pieces of cannon mounted. The French had ſent away ſome of their merchandize and the beſt part of their effects. Beſides ten ſhips, ſunk above and below the Fort, the French loſt four ſloops and a ſnow, which fell into the hands of the Engliſh; they had 40 men killed and 70 wounded. On the part of the Engliſh, Mr. Samuel Perreau firſt Lieutenant, Mr. Rawlins Hey third Lieutenant of the Kent, the Maſter of the Tyger, and the ſon of Captain Henry Speke were kill'd, together with 32 private men; Admiral Pocock, Mr. Stanton, and Captain Henry Speke (the latter by the ſame cannon ball which kill'd his ſon) were wounded, together with 100 private men.

April 21. The Duke of Bevern, with about 20,000 men, defeated General Count Konigſegg at the head of 28,000 men, who was advantageouſly poſted at Reichenberg in Bohemia; the Auſtrians loſt 1000 men in kill'd, wounded, and priſoners; the Pruſſians 300.

May 6. The King of Pruſſia gain'd an Important victory near Prague, over the Auſtrian army com-

commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain and Marſhal Browne. 4000 priſoners, (excluſive of the wounded and thoſe taken in the purſuit) 60 pieces of battering cannon beſides field pieces, 10 ſtandards, and the military cheſt, fell into the hands of the conquerors. Marſhal Brownė died of a wound he receiv'd in this battle, which was rendred mortal by the chagrin that attended his defeat. The Pruſſians loſt 2500 kill'd and 3000 wounded; Marſhal Schwerin was in the number of the former; an aged General of conſummate merit, and the King of Pruſſia's maſter in the art of war. The following compliment is the beſt encomium upon Marſhal Schwerin's abilities; his Pruſſian Majeſty told him in the winter, that he intended to give him the command of 40,000 men; upon looking over the liſt of the regiments, the Marſhal obſerved to the King, that he could find but 30,000; I do'nt know, Marſhal, replied his Majeſty; but including you, I am ſure there are full 40,000. —— In conſequence of the victories at Reichenberg and Prague, the King of Pruſſia made himſelf maſter of many conſiderable magazines in the kingdom of Bohemia.

May 23 and 24. The Auſtrian army beſieg'd in Prague, made a ſally in the night, but were repuls'd with the loſs of above 1000 men kill'd and wounded.

May — The America of 600 tons from St. Domingo, valued at 30,000 pounds, was taken and brought into Yarmouth by the Squirrel.

—— The Superb of 750 tons, 24 guns, 50 ſeamen and 250 ſoldiers; and the Renown of 350 tons, 12 guns, 86 ſeamen and ſoldiers; both from

Bourdeaux to Quebec, and rich prizes, were taken by the Somerſet Captain Geary, in company with the Rocheſter.

—— The Aquilon man of war, of 48 guns, 450 men, was ~~drove~~ driven on ſhore, and deſtroy'd, by the Antelope of 50 guns, near la Hogue Bay.

—— The Merlin ſloop of war was taken by the Machault privateer, and carried into Breſt.

June 14. The French attack'd Bielfeld, in Weſtphalia, (50 miles eaſt of Munſter) and carried it after a vigorous reſiſtance; the Count de Chabot charg'd the rear of the Hanoverians in their retreat, without ſucceſs.

June 18. The King of Pruſſia with 32,000 men, attack'd Marſhal Daun at the head of near 60,000 near Kollin; the latter was poſted on a riſing ground, defended by intrenchments, and by a numerous and well ſerv'd artillery. The action began at half an hour after two in the afternoon, and laſted till eight at night; after ſeven different unſucceſsful attacks with his infantry, the King brought up his houſhold troops and ſome dragoons to the charge, but with the ſame bad fortune. His loſs was prodigious in the battle, and its neceſſary conſequences. The Auſtrian Grenadiers behav'd with remarkable intrepidity, and the Prince de Lichtenſtein directed the Artillery with judgment. The kill'd and wounded, on the ſide of the conquerors, amounted to near 5000 men.

June 19. The town and fort of Cutwa, near the iſland of Caſſimbuzar, was attack'd and taken by Colonel Clive.

June

June 23. Colonel Clive, at the head of 1000 Europeans, 2000 Seapoys, 50 ſeamen under the command of a lieutenant, with 7 midſhipmen, and 8 pieces of cannon, engag'd the army of the Suba or Nabob of Bengal, in the plain of Plaiſſy, which conſiſted of near 15,000 horſe and between 20 and 30,000 foot, with upwards of 40 pieces of heavy cannon directed by Frenchmen, in whom the Suba placed great confidence. A grove, cover'd on every ſide by mud banks, in the midſt of the plain, ſhelter'd the Engliſh from the enemy's cannonade; who withdrew their formidable artillery within their camp, upon the falling of a ſmart ſhower of rain: Colonel Clive avail'd himſelf of this capital error; and, by a well-plac'd detachment, prevented them from bringing out their artillery any more. He then ſtorm'd the eminences near their camp; which, together with the loſs of ſome perſons of diſtinction kill'd about this time, diſpirited the Nabob's forces, and the right wing and center fled, abandoning their camp and artillery: their loſs in this deciſive action, was computed at about 500 men; but their precipitate flight, and the number of cannon taken, anſwer'd all the purpoſes of the moſt bloody victory. On the ſide of the Engliſh, there were 20 kill'd and 50 wounded, the greateſt part of which were Seapoys. Meer Jaffier, who commanded the Nabob's left wing, was in treaty with the Engliſh, and kept hovering at a diſtance with a great body of horſe, till the fate of the day was determin'd. —— In conſequence of this ſucceſs, Colonel Clive was invited to Muxadavad, where he made his publick entry, and ſaw Meer Jaffier ſeated in form upon the muſnud or carpet of ſtate, and unanimouſly ſaluted Suba of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa: the unfortunate Nabob Suraja Dowlat was privately put to death in the 25th

year of his age; the treaty made with Meer Jaffier, before his acceſſion, was executed, as far as the circumſtances of the time would admit; and one moiety of the ſum of two millions two hundred and twelve thouſand five hundred pounds, was paid in a ſhort ſpace; and funds were afterwards aſſign'd for the payment of the other; the French were for ever prohibited from ſettling in the three provinces; the territory of the Company was enlarg'd; the Nabob engag'd to erect no new fortification near the Ganges, below Hughley; and he gave the Company a leaſe of the ſalt-petre of Patna, which had formerly occaſion'd continual diſputes between them and the Dutch. He alſo diſtributed 625,000 pounds ſterling between the ſea ſquadron and the troops. The importance of theſe events, juſtifies the minute detail that has been given of them.

June 26. Vizagapatam ſurrender'd to M. de Buſſy; the Chief, the Council, and all the Officers, civil and military, were made priſoners of war on their parole; the Europeans in the garriſon, to the number of 140, were to remain priſoners during the continuance of the war, unleſs ſooner exchang'd; the country troops had leave to retire where they pleas'd. The French ſat down before this place with 850 Europeans, 6000 Seapoys, and a ſmall body of horſe.

June 27. Lieutenant John Peighin, commander of the James and John tender; having receiv'd two broadſides from a large ſnow with a tier of guns fore and aft, and finding he could not board her according to his firſt deſign, order'd his men to fire into her, which they did for an hour and an half; the ſloop at laſt ſtood from the tender, and Lieute-

Lieutenant Peighin made for the Downs in a ſhatter'd condition. In *January* 1758, he had the command of the Alderney ſloop given him for his gallant behaviour in this action.

June 28. Count Colloredo, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Empreſs Queen, acquainted Lord Holderneſs by letter, that he had receiv'd orders from his Miſtreſs to leave the Kingdom, and deſir'd the neceſſary Paſſports.

June — The Borrine of 14 guns and 60 men, with ſtores for Canada, was taken, and brought into Portſmouth, by the Harwich Capt. Rowley.

—— The Duc d' Aquitaine Eaſt-Indiaman, of 50 guns 18 pounders, and 493 men, was taken by the Eagle and Medway, after an engagement of three quarters of an hour.

—— The Nymph of 32 guns, a French frigate, M. de Caillan Commander, was deſtroy'd by the Hampton-Court, Captain Hervey, off Majorca.

July 1. The Britannia privateer of Briſtol, of 32 guns, nine and ſix pounders, and 220 men, Captain Fowler Commander, engag'd the Granville Privateer very cloſe, for three hours; ſhe mounted 36 guns, *viz.* 22 nine, and 4 twelve pounders on the main deck, 2 twelve pounders between decks, and 8 four pounders on the quarter deck, beſides 5 ſwivel guns; ſhe carried 278 men; her rigging being very conſiderably damaged, the firſt and ſecond Captains kill'd, and about 50 or 60 private men kill'd and wounded, ſhe was obliged to ſheer off; three quarters of an hour afterwards, ſhe blew up; all the crew periſhed, except 4 per-

ſons who were ſaved by the Britannia's boat. The Britannia's rigging was cut to pieces; but ſhe had only 3 kill'd and nine wounded in this memorable action.

July 1. The Prince of Conti Indiaman, outward bound for Pondicherry, M. le Mott Commander, of 800 tons, 50 guns eighteen, twelve and nine pounders, and 195 men, was taken by five privateers; ſhe was laden with ſtores, and had a conſiderable ſum of money on board.

July 3. Embden ſurrender'd to the Marquis d' Auvet, Commander of the French troops in Eaſt Frizeland: part of 400 Pruſſians, who compos'd the garriſon, went on board the Squirrel Captain Hyde Parker; the reſt were made priſoners of war.

July 5. The city of Memel ſurrender'd to the Ruſſians.

July 13. The French took poſſeſſion of Caſſel.

July 16. Gottingen ſurrender'd to the Marquis d' Armentieres.

July 19 and 20. Oſtend and Newport admitted French garriſons, under the command of Lieutenant General de la Motte.

July 22. Colonel John Parker of the New-Jerſey Regiment, with 350 men, making an excurſion by water on Lake George or St. Sacrament, fell into an ambuſcade; the French kill'd about 90 of this party, took upwards of 100 priſoners, the reſt made their eſcape.

July —

July — Gabel was taken by the Auſtrians.

July 23. Zittau, in upper Luſatia, was taken by the Auſtrians, after a cannonade from eleven in the morning till five in the evening: 547 houſes, including brewhouſes, two cathedrals, all the ſteeples except that of Bautzen, the orphan houſe, eight parſonage houſes and eight ſchools, the town-houſe, public weigh-houſe, and the priſon, were laid in aſhes; the archives, plate, and other things of value, were conſum'd.

July 25. The Southampton Captain Gilchriſt, fell in with two French frigates, and three ſmall privateers, off the High-land of St. Albans; he engag'd one of them upwards of an hour and a half, when ſhe made ſignals for the other to bear down to her aſſiſtance; Captain Gilchriſt was put for ſome time between two fires; the firſt ſhip continued the engagement upwards of an hour longer, till ſhe receiv'd a whole broadſide, which ſilenc'd her entirely: the other ſhip then came up, fought ſmartly for about a quarter of an hour, after which ſhe dropt a-ſtern. The Southampton was left a perfect wreck, and unable to purſue; ſhe receiv'd eight very dangerous ſhot between wind and water, had 10 men kill'd and 38 wounded, half of them mortally: the frigate's weight of metal was the ſame with that of the Southampton.

July 26. After ſome ſkirmiſhes on the 24th and 25th, the French army, under the marſhal D'Etrées, attack'd that of the Allies commanded by the Duke of Cumberland, near Haſtenbeck: the diſpute was long and vigorous; but, in the end, his Royal Highneſs found himſelf obliged to retreat to

to Hamelen. The hereditary prince of Brunſwick, and the Colonels Bredenbach and Dachenhauſen, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in this engagement. The loſs of the Allies, in the three days, amounted to 327 kill'd and 1127 wounded and miſſing; by a liſt publiſh'd in France, the kill'd and wounded of the enemy exceeded 2000 men.

July 28. Hamelen ſurrender'd to the French: Hanover being no longer cover'd, the Regency ſent deputies to the French army, to treat about the contributions.

July 31. The French took poſſeſſion of Minden.

Auguſt 1. The Sea-Horſe Captain Thomas Taylor, and the Raven and Bonetta ſloops, engag'd two ſhips from Breſt, each of which carried 40 guns, ſomething more than 12 pounders: the action began at half an hour paſt 12, off Oſtend; and the two French ſhips bore away to the leeward. at three quarters paſt three. Captain Taylor, and Captain Bover of the Raven, were wounded: the Sea-Horſe had two men kill'd; eight very dangerouſly, and nine ſlightly wounded. The names of the French frigates were, Le Chauvelin, and Le Marechal de Belliſle; the Sea-Horſe mounted 20 guns.

Auguſt 9. The Marquis de Montcalm, with near 10,000 regular troops, Canadians, and Indians, made himſelf maſter of Fort-William-Henry, after a ſhort ſiege; the garriſon, conſiſting of more than 2000 men, were diſabled from ſerving againſt the French or their allies, for the ſpace of 18 months; the Marquis found magazines of proviſions and ſtores

ſtores in the fort, the former of which were of of great ſervice to him; before he departed, he raz'd the fort, and the buildings round it, to the ground.

Auguſt — The French took Poſſeſſion of Brunſwick and Wolfenbuttle.

Auguſt 23. The French enter'd the Hanoverian camp at Verden.

Auguſt 23. Gueldres capitulated to the French upon honourable conditions.

Aug. 24 and 25. The Prince Edward of 36 guns, Captain William Forteſcue: engag'd, about 30 leagues from Scilly, a French ſhip of 48 or 50 guns, from ſix in the evening till ſeven; they renewed the combat at eleven the ſame night, which laſted till one in the morning; they fought a third time, from five till paſt eleven in the morning, when the French ſhip was oblig'd to ſheer off. The Prince Edward had 10 men kill'd and 30 wounded.

Auguſt 30. Marſhal Lehwald, with leſs than 30,000 men, attack'd 80,000 Ruſſians under Marſhal Apraxin, near Groſs Jægerſdorf, or Norkitten in Pruſſia; the battle was obſtinate and bloody, and both ſides had ſome pretenſions to victory: three thouſand Pruſſians were kill'd and wounded, and the Ruſſians left 8000 men on the field of battle: the latter occupied a very advantageous Camp, fortified with a great number of cannon.

Auguſt — The Merlin ſloop of war was retaken, and brought into Plymouth by the Rocheſter and Chicheſter.

Sep.

September 1. At 7 o' clock in the evening, about 19 leagues to windward of Barbadoes, the Fawkner packet captain John Humphry, was attack'd by a Schooner privateer of 14 guns and near 140 men; a close engagement began, which continued for four glasses, when the privateer sheer'd off; at 10 o' clock the next morning she attack'd the packet again for four glasses more, and was forced to sheer off a second time; at one she made a third attack, hoisting her bloody flag, and order'd the packet to strike: but after fighting for two glasses, her men abandon'd their quarters, and the packet got safe into Barbadoes the next day. Captain Humphry had eight carriage guns and twenty six men.

September — The Swedes invaded Prussian Pomerania.

September — The city of Bremen was taken possession of, by the French.

September 6. Bautzen was taken by General Haddick.

September 7. The Generals Nadasti and D'Aremberg, attack'd and forced an eminence near Hennersdorf, planted with cannon, and defended by three Prussian battalions; General Winterfeld was kill'd by a cannon ball, as he march'd out of his camp to support the eminence; upon which, his troops retir'd to the Neiss. This affair cost the Prussians 1000 men, 6 pieces of cannon, and as many colours. The loss of the Austrians was considerable.

Sep-

September — The Auſtrians enter'd Gorlitz, upon the retreat of the prince of Bevern.

September 8. A convention was ſign'd at the camp at Cloſter-Seven, by which the troops of Heſſe, Brunſwick, Saxe-Gotha, and Lippe-Buckebourg, were to be ſent back to their reſpective countries; fifteen Hanoverian battalions, and ſix ſquadrons, were to paſs the Elbe; the remaining ten battalions, and twenty eight ſquadrons, with the whole body of Hunters, were to be placed in the town of Stade, or canton'd within the line, drawn between the mouth of the Luhe in the Elbe, and the mouth of Elmerbeck in the Oſte, and not to be recruited on any pretext whatſoever; and the French were to keep all the poſts and countries, of which they were then in poſſeſſion.

September 8. The Eſcarboucle, a French frigate of 16 guns and 110 men, was carried into Guernſey by the Iſis.

September 13. The Ruſſian army retreated out of Pruſſia, with great precipitation.

September 23. The Magnanime Captain How, and the Barfleur, C. Greaves, part of Sir Edward Hawke's ſquadron, obliged the garriſon in the fort of Aix, to ſtrike their colours, and ſurrender; eight mortars and thirty pieces of cannon were found in the fort, the works of which were blown up and demoliſh'd.

Sept. 24 and 25. The fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Holbourne ſuffer'd great Damage in a ſtorm; towards the evening of the 24th, they were

were about ten leagues ſouth of Louiſburg, when it began to blow very hard at eaſt; but veering round to the ſouthward, it blew a perfect hurricane till near eleven the next day. Ten ſhips of the line were diſmaſted, eighty guns thrown over-board, and ten men drown'd: the Tilbury of 60 guns captain Barnſley, drove on the rocks off Cape Foucett, and was loſt: out of all the Officers, three Lieutenants, one Lieutenant of Grenadiers, two Maſter's Mates, and nine Midſhipmen were ſaved; part of the private ſeamen were alſo providentially preſerv'd.

September 26. The Prince of Bevern abandon'd Lignitz in Sileſia, to the Auſtrians.

September 29. Sir John Mordaunt and the land Officers agreed, in a council of war, to return to England. Sir John was afterwards tried, by a general court martial, for the failure of the expedition to Rochfort, and was unanimouſly and honourably acquitted of the charge exhibited againſt him.

October — The Lutine a French frigate, founder'd in a ſtorm at ſea, and every Perſon periſh'd.

Octob. 16. General Haddick enter'd the ſuburbs of Berlin, and levied a contribution of 200,000 crowns upon that city.

October 21. The Auguſta of 60 guns 390 men, Captain Arthur Foreſt, with the Dreadnought Captain Suckling of 60 guns 375 men, and the Edingburgh Captain Langdon of 64 guns 467 men, had the confidence to engage a French ſquadron, off Cape François, compoſed of the following

ing line of battle ſhips and frigates — The Intrepide of 74 guns 900 men M. de Kerſin, the Sceptre of 74 guns 750 men M. Clavau, the Opiniatre of 64 guns 640 men M. de Molean, the Greenwich of 50 guns 400 men M. de Faucault, the Outarde of 44 guns 350 men, the Sauvage of 30 guns 200 men, and the Unicorn of 30 guns 200 men. The action began about 20 minutes after three in the afternoon, with great briſkneſs on both ſides, and continued for two hours and an half, when the French Commodore made a ſignal, and one of the frigates immediately came to tow him out of the line, and the reſt of the French ſhips followed him. The Engliſh ſhips had ſuffer'd ſo much in their maſts, ſails, and rigging, that they were unable to purſue them. The loſs of the French amounted to near 500 kill'd and wounded; that of the Engliſh only to 23 kill'd and 89 wounded.

November 5. The King of Pruſſia with leſs than 20,000 men, attack'd the combin'd army of French and Imperialiſts, near Roſbach, amounting to 50,000 fighting men, and gave them an entire defeat; three thouſand of the enemy were left on the field of battle; and, in the courſe of the action and purſuit, eight French Generals, 250 Officers of different ranks, and 6000 common men were made priſoners; ſixty three pieces of cannon, 15 ſtandards, two pair of kettle drums, and ſeven pair of colours were taken. The Count de Revel, brother to the Duke de Broglio died, at Merſeburg, of his wounds. The vanquiſh'd army was commanded by the Princes Soubiſe and Saxe-Hildberghauſen. The loſs of the Pruſſians in kill'd and wounded did not amount to 300 men.

No-

November 12. The Auſtrians took Schweidnitz, the garriſon of 4000 effective men ſurrendering themſelves priſoners of war.

November — The garriſon of Schweidnitz, on hearing the News of the King of Pruſſia's victory at Roſbach, fell upon their eſcourt, and defeated it; and afterwards join'd the King upon his march.

November 22. The Hermione frigate of 26 thirteen pounders and 2 nine pounders, was taken, after a five hours engagement, by the Unicorn of 28 guns Captain Moore.

November 22. Prince Charles of Lorrain, and Marſhal Daun, attack'd and forced the intrenchments of the Prince of Bevern, near Breſlau. The heat of the action laſted near five hours; and the Auſtrians purchas'd victory with the blood of their beſt troops; General Wurben on their ſide, and General Kleiſt on that of the Pruſſians, were kill'd in this deſperate engagement. The Prince of Bevern was taken priſoner in the morning of the 24th, as he was reconnoitring the poſition of the Auſtrian army.

November 23. The Huſſar of 28 guns Captain Elliot, together with the Dolphin of 24 guns, ſunk a two-deck'd French ſhip, with one tier of guns mounted; not a ſingle man was ſaved.

November 25. The City of Breſlau capitulated; and the garriſon had leave to depart, on condition of their not ſerving againſt the Empreſs Queen, during the whole courſe of the war.

De-

December 5. The King of Pruſſia left Leipſick on the 12th of November; and after having paſs'd the Elbe at Torgau, he purſued his march with all diligence, by Groſſenhayn, Koningſbruck, Camentz, Bautzen, Gorlitz, Naumburg on the Queiſs, Deutmanſdorf, Lobedau, and arrived at Parchnitz near the Oder on the 28th, where he was join'd by the Prince of Bevern's army on the 2d of December, which had croſs'd the Oder at Glogau. On the 4th the King proceeded to Newmarck, and on the 5th gave battle to Prince Charles and Marſhal Daun near the village of Leuthen, obtain'd a moſt amazing victory, and purſued the Auſtrians as far as Liſſa. The Pruſſian Officers and common ſoldiers behav'd to admiration in the action. In this, and the following days of purſuit, the Auſtrians loſt 307 Officers and 21500 ſoldiers made priſoners, beſides 116 pieces of cannon, 51 colours and ſtandards, and 4000 waggons of ammunition and baggage taken. Their kill'd amounted to 6000 men. The Pruſſians eſtimated their loſs at no more than 500 kill'd and 2300 wounded. This famous action began at one o' clock in the afternoon, and ended at four. The Auſtrian army was at leaſt, one third more numerous, than that of the King of Pruſſia.

December 6. The Bien Acquis, or Abenakiſe, a French frigate of 38 guns and 300 men Captain M'Cartney, was brought up to Portſmouth by the Chicheſter Capt. Willet.

December 20. The city of Breſlau ſurrender'd to the King of Pruſſia, and the garriſon of near 14,000 men ſick and wounded included, were made priſoners of war. 144,000 florins were found in the mili-

military cheſt; 37 pieces of Pruſſian cannon loſt in the action of the 22d, were retaken, with 44 pieces of Auſtrian cannon, and all the artillery of the place.

December 29. Lignitz ſurrender'd to the King of Pruſſia.

December 29. The caſtle of Harburg capitulated, and the garriſon obliged themſelves not to ſerve againſt the King of Great Britain during the War. The Kings of Great Britain and France mutually accuſed each other of infringing the capitulation of Cloſter Seven.

December 29. The Swedes in Demmin capitulated.

December 30. The Swedes abandon'd Anclam, which Marſhal Lehwald took poſſeſſion of, and found in it 150 priſoners with a conſiderable magazine of proviſions and amunition, ſeveral pieces of iron cannon, and a large quantity of regimental cloathing.

Before the end of the year, the Pruſſian General Werner, with a corps of cavalry, took poſſeſſion of Jagerndorf, Troppau, and Teſſchen in Upper Sileſia.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the ſervice of the year 1757.

Eight millions, three hundred fifty thouſand, three hundred twenty five pounds, nine ſhillings and three pence.

A liſt

A list of many considerable privateers and armed merchantmen, taken by his Majesty's ships of war from the 31st of December 1756. to the 31st of December 1757.

January.	guns.	men.	captors.
A French privateer driven ~~drove~~ aſhore on the coaſt of France	10		by the Hunter ſloop.
La Gloire privateer			Prince Edward.
A cutter privateer burnt	6		Mermaid and Eagle.
C A ſhip of war	12		Otter ſloop Captain Harriſon.
A privateer			Ditto. — made a Poſt-Captain for his gallant behaviour.
A ſmall privateer			Scorpion and Ranger ſloops.
The Victory, a merchantman	11		blown up by the Trial ſloop Captain Falkingham.
February.			
The Swan of Calais	6	50	Diligence ſloop.

	guns.	men.	captors.
Prince of Soubiſe privateer	14 carriage 10 ſwivels	100	by the Dunkirk.
A privateer	10 carriage	150	Porcupine ſloop.
St. Thomas of Dieppe	6	45	Hazard ſloop.
Poſt-Boy of Morlaix	10		Fire-Drake ſloop.
Duke de Penthievre	12		Aldborough.
A Dogger privateer	6		Badger ſloop Captain Taylor, afterwards promoted to the Sea-horſe.
A privateer Ketch	8 ſwivels	60	Bonetta ſloop.
The Revenge Privateer.	10 carriage	70	Lyme Captain Vernon.
Glaneur Privateer	16		Gibraltar.
A Privateer	18	180	Tartar Captain Lockhart.
A Privateer	16 eight pounders	150	Badger ſloop Captain Taylor.

The Badger mounted only 12 guns ſix pounders; the engagement laſted two hours; the Privateer had 53 men kill'd; the Badger 7 kill'd; the Captain and others wounded; the Badger was much ſhatter'd in the action.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Mount Oſier Privateer	20 nine pounders		by the Tartar Captain Lockhart.

She boarded the Tartar, after ſhe had ſtruck her colours, but was repulſed with great loſs.

March.

Entreprenant privateer	16	130	Lyme Capt. Vernon.
Le Procureur privateer	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	36	Grampus ſloop Cap. Knackſtone.
Infernal privateer of Havre de Grace	6 ſix pounders 8 four pounders 6 ſwivels	73	Happy Sloop Capt. Burnet: who was made a Poſt-Captain in May for his bravery.
Victory of Havre a new privateer	26 nine pounders beſides ſwivels	230	Tartar.

C 2

The engagement laſted an hour and an half; Captain Baillie commanded during the indiſpoſition of Captain Lockhart; this ſhip was afterwards put into commiſſion under the name of the Tartar's Prize, and the command given to the gallant Captain Baillie.

La Victoire privateer ſchooner	10 carriage 20 ſwivels	109	Blandford Captain Middleton.
A Privateer ſloop	10 carriage 20 ſwivels		Ditto.

April.	guns.	men.	captors.
The Ruby from St. Maloe to Louiſburg with ſtores proviſions and ſoldiers	22 nine pounders		by the York Capt. Pigott; he took two other ſtore ſhips at the ſame time.
The general Sally privateer	14 carriage 4 Swivels	110	Flamborough.
Duc d'Aiguillion	24 nine pounders 2 four pounders	264	Tartar Captain Lockhart.

The privateer was a ſhip of 500 tons, and each large gun weigh'd 300 pounds heavier than the Tartar's; ſhe was taken off the iſle of Wight after an engagement of one hour and twelve minutes; ſhe had 50 men kill'd and wounded; the Tartar fired 42 broadſides, and had four kill'd and one wounded.

La Victoire of Bayonne	26 nine pounders 4 ſwivels	340	Somerſet, Devonſhire and Rocheſter.
Ruby of St. Maloe	14 carriage	110	Loweſtoffe Captain Gambier.
A ſhip from Marſeilles to Martinico	26	150	Fortune ſloop of 14 guns 100 men Captain Hotham; and carried into Alicant.

	guns.	men.	captors.
La Fortune privateer	10		by the St. Anne and Princeſs of Wales arm'd ſhips.
The Chevalier Baſt of Dunkirk.	10 carriage 8 ſwivels	78	Solebay Capt. Craig; with 3 Ranſomers on board.
May			
Le Faucon privateer	10		Swallow and Cruizer floops.
L'Automne privateer	4 carriage 6 ſwivels	48	Falmouth.
Ardencour privateer	14 carriage 6 ſwivels	86	Trident, Hind and Loweſtoffe.
La Difficulte privateer	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	57	Loweſtoffe.
Lantore privateer	8 carriage	45	Stafford, Sheerneſs and Seaford.
Invincible of St. Maloe	24 nine pounders	286	Unicorn of 20 guns Cap. Rawlins, who being kill'd in the action, Lieu. Clements ſucceeded to the command, and carried the Privateer into Crookhaven.

C 3

	guns.	men.	captors.
Le Poſtillion privateer	12	70	burnt by the Rocheſter.
La Philippine privateer	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	31	Grampus ſloop.
Counteſs of Noialles priv.	14 ſix pounders	119	Unicorn Lieutenant Clements.
La Penelope of Morlaix	18	180	Tartar Captain Lockhart.
La Marquiſe du Barail	12 carriage 6 ſwivels		Dolphin.
A Dogger privateer	6 carriage 8 ſwivels	60	driven ~~drove~~ on ſhore near Oſtend by two Cutters under the command of Mr. Barkley one of Admiral Smith's Midſhipmen.
L'Heuruſe Union Privat.	6	50	Antelope.
A Privateer			Hound ſloop and St. Anne.
Le Nouveau Saxon Privateer	16	150	Lancaſter and Dunkirk.
A Privateer	8	38	carried into Port Royal by the Lively.
A Schooner privateer	10	85	carried into Port Royal by the Lynn.

June.	guns.	men.	captors.
Duc d'Aumont of Dunkirk	12 ſix pounders 4 four pounders 6 ſwivels	100	by the Grampus ſloop Captain Allen.
Prince de Conti with ſugar, coffee and indigo.	14 carriage	40	St. Albans.
Le Conte de Gramont. drivateer	36	370	Lancaſter and Dunkirk.
Jean Baptiſt of St. Malo	8	41	Rocheſter Captain Duff.
Privateer of Dieppe	8	80	Aldborough.
A Privateer	16		Hind.
Mars of Bayonne	16	180	York.
A Schooner privateer	4		Ditto.
Telemachus privateer of Marſeilles, with 30 muſquetoons and 250 ſtands of ſmall arms.	22	400	boarded and taken by the Experiment of 24 guns 135 men, Captain Strahan.
July.			
Urſula privateer	8 carriage 12 ſwivels	56	Dolphin Captain Marlow.

	guns.	men.	captors.
Port-Mahon of St. Maloe	14 carriage	114	Sheerneſs.
A Privateer	4	22	Brighthelmſtone Cutter.
A Dogger Privateer of St. Maloe,	14	94	———
A large Cutter privateer			Rocheſter.
A Snow privateer			Medway arm'd Buſs.
Prince of Turenne privateer	10	84	All three by the Iſis Captain Wheeler.
Comte de Harville of Bourdeaux *privateer*	16	180	
Preceaux of St. Maloe	26	240	
L'Hiver of Breſt	6	50	Lizard Captain Vincent Pierce.
Vainqueur privateer	24 nine & twelve pounders	350	Ambuſcade Captain Gwynn.
Auguſt.			
Comte de Florentine	16		Eſſex.
A privateer	16	100	Litchfield and Centaur.
A ſnow privateer of Breſt	14	133	Loweſtaffe captain Haldane.

October.	guns.	men.	captors.
A Privateer	2 carriage 6 ſwivels	24	by the Wolf ſloop and Flamborough's Prize.
A Schooner privateer.	6 carriage	54	Iſis.
Prince de la Borde	10		Rocheſter and Unicorn.
A large privateer		115	carried into Antigua by the Cambridge Commodore Moore.
A privateer	16		carried into Antigua by the Amazon.
Two ſtout privateers cruiſing to the windward of Barbadoes			Blandford of 20 guns Captain Cummin.
Counteſs of Grammont	18	155	Tartar Captain Lockhart.
A ſtore ſhip from Martinico to Hiſpaniola	26	85	ſent into Jamaica by an Engliſh man of war.

November.	guns.	men.	captors.
The Melampe privateer of Bayonne of 700 tons	36	320	Tartar Captain Lockhart of 28 guns 200 men. The Melampe was afterwards purchas'd by the Government, and the command given to Captain Hotham.
St. Louis of Dunkirk pierced for	10	33	Southampton Captain Gilchrift.
Hazard privateer	4		Pallas Juno and Shannon.
A ſmall privateer			Pallas.
A ſchooner privateer of Cape Breton			Goſport.
A privateer	10		Lynn.
A privateer	16	120	blown up by Ditto.
Moras privateer of Bayonne	22 carriage 12 ſwivels	245	taken by the Antelope Captain Saumarez.
A privateer	12 carriage		Nottingham.
A privateer ſent into Liſbon			Greyhound.

Two ſnows and a privateer ſchooner, deſtroy'd in Tiberon Bay by the Aſſiſtance Captain Weller. One of the ſnows was the Duke packet, taken laſt January, and mounted 18 guns. Theſe veſſels were defended by a battery of 5 guns.

December.	guns.	men.	captors.
Le Frere of Dunkirk	10	55	Diſpatch Captain Hodges.
A privateer	14	120	A man of war, off the Lands End.
The Diamond, richly laden with a cargo of the fineſt furs	14	70	blew up in firing her ſtern chaſe at the Brilliant; only 27 men were ſaved.
Dragon, a new privateer of Bayonne	24 nine pounders many ſwivels	284	taken by the Coventry.
Intrepid of Bayonne	14	130	ſunk by the Brilliant; the crew was ſaved in the Brilliant's boats.
A lugſail boat of Dieppe	6		taken by the Shannon
A large ſhip mounting	16		burnt by the French in Tiberon Bay to prevent her falling into the hands of the Auguſta.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A privateer	8 carriage 10 ſwivels		taken by the boats of the Marlborough, Auguſta, and Princeſs Mary.
A privateer	4 carriage 8 ſwivels		Ditto.
A ſnow of	12 carriage		by the Hornet ſloop off Cape Roſa.
A ſmall privateer ſchooner			Ditto.
Eight merchantmen and a brigantine, the richeſt ſhips that ever ſail'd from Port au Prince			taken by the Auguſta Captain Arthur Foreſt, under the orders of Vice-Admiral Cotes.
A large letter of marque ſhip, with 400 hogſheads of ſugar, ſome indigo, cotton, and coffee	12	64	taken in ſight of the Havannah by the Wager Captain Shurmur.
A privateer ſchooner	4 carriage 4 ſwivels		carried into Barbadoes by the Falkland.

1758.

January 2. A Merchant-man of 300 tons, 8 guns, 23 ſeamen, and 19 ſoldiers, was taken by the Sterling-Caſtle and Eſſex, and another merchant-man of 350 tons, 20 carriage guns, 10 ſwivels, 61 ſeamen and 20 ſoldiers, by the Loweſtoffe; both bound to Louiſburg, with proviſions.

Jan. 17 and 18. Captain Richard Tyrrell of the Buckingham, in company with the Cambridge, deſtroy'd a fort in Grand Ance Bay which mounted ſeven guns 18 and 24 pounders, and made himſelf maſter of four privateers; near 90 Frenchmen were kill'd in this action: he afterwards took a ſchooner, and oblig'd the inhabitants to ſink another privateer, to prevent her from falling into his hands. — The ſailors, fluſh'd with victory, earneſtly deſir'd permiſſion to deſtroy a village that lay cloſe to the fort, to whom their generous Commander made this remarkable anſwer, "Gentle-"men, its beneath us to render a number of poor "people miſerable, by deſtroying their habitations, "and little conveniencies of life; brave Engliſh-"men ſcorn to diſtreſs even their enemies, when "not in arms againſt them." This prevail'd; his people anſwer'd him with three cheers, weigh'd anchor, and ſailed.

Jan. 22. The Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of Koningſberg, the capital of Pruſſia.

Jan.

Jan. — The Opiniatre of 64 guns, and the Greenwich of 50, were loſt in a ſudden ſquall of wind, as they were going into the harbour of Breſt; their cargoes were valuable, out of which little was ſaved, except indigo in a bad condition.

February 18. The Marquis de Ville, diſlodg'd the Pruſſians from Troppau, in upper Sileſia.

Feb. 19. The Invincible of 74 guns Capt. Bentley, ran aſhore on a ſhoal of land call'd the Dean, about four miles to the ſouthward of South Sea Caſtle, and was loſt; the men, ſtores, and moſt of the guns were ſaved.

Feb. 20. The caſtle of Rottenbourg ſurrender'd to the Hanoverians, after a reſiſtance of ſix hours, and the garriſon of about 150 men were made Priſoners of war.

Feb. 23. The French evacuated the city of Bremen.

Feb. 23. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, with two battalions of Hanoverians, two of Brunſwickers, and ſome hundred Chaſſeurs, Huſſars, and light troops, attack'd and made himſelf maſter of the town of Hoya upon the Weſer; the action was ſharp and memorable; many of the French were kill'd, and 670 made priſoners: the Count de Chabot retreated with two battalions into the caſtle; to whom the hereditary Prince granted an honourable capitulation, on the condition of his leaving all the cannon, ammunition, and proviſions behind. The loſs of the Allies, in kill'd and wounded, did not amount to 100 men.

Feb.

Feb. 26. The Marquis d'Armentiers, and the Marquis de Rochepine, withdrew the French garriſon from Zell.

Feb. 28. The Prince de Clermont, and the Duke de Randan, evacuated Hanover.

Feb. 28 and 29. The Revenge of 64 guns Captain Storr, ſupported by the Berwick of 64 guns Captain Hughes, and the Preſton of 50 guns Captain Evans, took the Orpheé of 64 guns 502 men, commanded by M. de Herville; and the Monmouth of 64 guns Captain Gardiner, ſupported by the Swiftſure of 70 guns Captain Stanhope, and the Hampton Court of 64 guns Captain Harvey, took the Foudroyant of 80 guns 800 men, on board of which was the Marquis du Queſne, Chef d'Eſcadre: the Mountagu of 60 guns Captain Rowley, and the Monarch of 74 guns Captain Mountagu, ran the Oriflamme of 50 guns on ſhore under the caſtle of Aiglos, but ſpared her out of reſpect to the neutrality of the coaſt of Spain: the Pleiade of 24 guns, outſailed the Engliſh ſhips, and eſcaped. — Captain Storr loſt the calf of one of his legs, and Captain Gardiner was kill'd; Lieutenant Carket ſucceeded to the command of the Monmouth, and continued the engagement with diſtinguiſh'd bravery. During the action, Admiral Oſborne, with the body of his ſquadron, ſtood off the Bay of Carthagena, to watch the French fleet, in that harbour, under the command of M. de la Clue. The Foudroyant and Orpheé ſuffer'd ſo ſeverely in the battle, that they probably would have ſurrender'd to the Monmouth and Revenge, if no other ſhips had come up.

March

March 3. Six hundred Pruſſian Dragoons and Huſſars, attack'd and defeated, near Lauenau, a party of 600 French horſe and 300 foot, of which 300 were kill'd and 176 made priſoners.

Mar. — Minden ſurrender'd to the Hanoverians, and the garriſon of 3516 men were made priſoners of war.

Mar. 13. Major Rogers, the famous Ranger, having march'd with about 180 men from Fort Edwards towards Ticonderoga, was attack'd by the French and Indians to the number of 300, at the diſtance of about 5 miles weſt from that place; of theſe he kill'd 40, the greateſt part Indians; but the French being reinforc'd from their fort, renew'd the engagement, when Major Rogers after an obſtinate diſpute was obliged to make a precipitate retreat, with the loſs of 137 men kill'd and priſoners; the French were reported to be 700 men; they ſuffer'd conſiderably in the Action.

Mar. 13. The Swediſh garriſon in the Fort of Pennamunde on the Iſle of Uſedom, conſiſting of 8 officers and 180 ſoldiers ſurrender'd priſoners of war.

Mar. 19 and 20. The French and Auſtrians, to the number of 3720, evacuated Embden, on the arrival of Commodore Holmes with the ſhips Sea-Horſe and Strombolo.

Mar. 20. The French evacuated the town of Munden, without committing the leaſt diſorder.

Mar.

Mar 21. The French evacuated Caſſel.

March — The Pacifique of Nantz, from Mauritius to Port L'Orient, with a rich cargo, was taken by the Windſor Captain Faulkner, and brought into Plymouth.

March — The French abandon'd the town of Munſter, on the march of Prince Ferdinand to Saſſenberg; they alſo evacuated Paderborn and Lipſtadt about the ſame time.

March — A Corps of Huſſars of the allied army, attack'd the rear guard of the French near Soeſt in the county of Mark, made a conſiderable number of priſoners, and took ten 24 pounders, five 6 pounders, together with a large magazine.

April — The caſtle of Vechte, in which there was a garriſon of ſeven companies, ſurrender'd, by capitulation, to an Hanoverian Captain with a detachment of 150 men from Bremen; upwards of 100 pieces of cannon and mortars were found in the place.

April — The Mount-Martin Eaſt-Indiaman, of 16 guns 75 men, homeward bound, laden with coffee and bale goods, was taken by the Dublin Captain Rodney.

April 4. Sir Edward Hawke, with 7 ſhips of the line and 3 frigates, oblig'd a French ſquadron, lying off the iſle of Aix, and conſiſting of 5 ſhips of the line and ſix or ſeven frigates, with 40 merchant ſhips, to cut, and ſlip their cables, and run in great confuſion; they threw over board their

guns, ſtores, and ballaſt; ſome of the men of war got as far up as the mouth of the Charante; the merchant ſhips were aground towards Iſle Madame; the boats of the Engliſh frigates cut away about 80 buoys, which were laid on their anchors, and on what they had thrown over board. The ſhallowneſs of the water prevented Sir Edward from doing a more eſſential ſervice to his country.

April 7. The Galatheé frigate of 22 guns 200 men, was taken by the Eſſex Captain Campbell.

The Prince George of 80 guns Captain Payton, in which Admiral Broderick hoiſted his flag, took fire, and was conſum'd; the people on board of her were about 780, but the number loſt far exceeded the number ſaved.

April 16. Schweidnitz ſurrender'd to the King of Pruſſia, after 15 days open trenches, one of the works of the place having been taken the night before by ſtorm. The garriſon of 173 officers, 3439 ſoldiers, 1300 ſick, in all 4912, were made priſoners of war. 150 pieces of cannon with the Pruſſian arms, 40 with thoſe of the Empreſs Queen, 19 mortars, and near 18000 muſkets, were found in this fortreſs. During the long blockade, the Auſtrians loſt between three and four thouſand men by diſeaſes.

April — A French frigate of 32 guns, was reported to be taken by Sir Charles Hardy.

April 28. The Bridgewater of 24 guns, and the Triton of 20, being ſurrounded in St. David's Road

Road by the French fleet, were obliged to be run aſhore, and burnt.

April 29. Admiral Pocock engag'd M. D'Aché, about ſeven leagues weſt by north of Alamparvey, from three o' clock in the afternoon till paſt half an hour after four, when M. D'Aché broke the line, put before the wind, and was follow'd by the fleet under his command. The French, according to the reports of the Dutch, and of ſeveral of their own officers, had 600 men kill'd and many wounded in the action; the Engliſh loſt no more than 29 kill'd and 30 wounded, which diſparity can only be accounted for, by the enemy's endeavouring to diſmaſt the Engliſh ſhips, while thoſe, on the contrary, fired at the French hulls. Admiral Pocock, in his letter to the Admiralty, commended the gallant behaviour of Commodore Steevens, the Captains Kempenfelt, Latham, Somerſet, and Harriſon, and of all the Officers and Men belonging to the Yarmouth. The French, if they did not lay claim to victory, reſolv'd, at leaſt, not to confeſs any defeat: they acknowledged that the action continued till night, with great vivacity on both ſides; that a ſecond engagement was expected the next Day; but that the Engliſh retired to Madraſs to repair the damage they had received.

A ſtate of the two fleets, from the journal of Count D'Ache's ſquadron.

ſhips.	guns.	ſhips.	guns.
Le Zodiaque	74	Yarmouth	70
Le Comte de Provence	58	Elizabeth	70
not in the action.		Cumberland	70
Le Bien Aimé	58	Newcaſtle	70
Le Vengeur	54	Weymouth	60

ſhips.	guns.
Le Duc d'Orleans	50
Le Duc de Bourgogne	50
Le St. Louis	50
Le Condé	50
Le Moras	50
La Sylphide	30
La Diligente	26
not in the action.	

ſhips	guns.
Tyger	60
Saliſbury	60
Protector	44
Queenborough	20

A ſtate of the two fleets, from Admiral Pocock's letter.

ſhips.	guns,
Le Zodiaque	74
Le Bien Aimé	74
Le Comte de Provence	74
to leeward of the French line.	
Le Vengeur	74
Le St. Louis	64
Le Duc d'Orleans	60
Le Duc de Bourgogne	60
Le Condé	50
Le Moras	50
La Sylphide	36
La Diligente	24
to leeward of the French line.	

ſhips.	guns.
Cumberland	66
Yarmouth	64
Elizabeth	64
Weymouth	60
Tyger	60
Newcaſtle	50
Saliſbury	50
Queenborough frigate.	
Protector ſtoreſhip.	

The Bien-Aimé, of 74 guns, receiv'd ſo much damage in the action, that the French were oblig'd to run her on ſhore a little to the ſouthward of Alemparvey, where their ſquadron was at anchor.

April 29. The Dorſetſhire of 70 guns, 520 men, Captain Dennis, engaged the Raiſonable of 64 guns,

guns, 630 men, the Prince de Mombazon Chevalier de Rohan Commander; the latter ſtruck, after a fight of near two hours, having had 61 men kill'd, and 100 wounded: ſhe was a new ſhip, not five months off the ſtocks; on board the Dorſetſhire, 15 men only were kill'd, and 21 wounded. The lower-deck guns of the Raiſonable were 36 pounders; thoſe of the upper-deck, 24. The lower-deckers of the Dorſetſhire were 24 pounders; the upper, 12.

May 1. Fort Lewis, upon the river Senegal, capitulated to Captain Marſh and Major Maſon; 232 French officers and ſoldiers, 92 pieces of cannon, with treaſure, ſlaves, and merchandize to a conſiderable value (ſome ſaid 200,000 pounds) were taken in this fort. By the articles of capitulation, every thing belonging to the French company on the river Senegal, was to be put into the hands of the Engliſh.

May 3. Cuddalore (commonly called Gondelour) ſurrender'd to Lieutenant General Lally, on condition that the garriſon ſhould have liberty to retreat to Fort St. David the next morning.

May — The Bolton Tender from Falmouth to Milford, was taken off Mounts-Bay, by a ſnow privateer of 16 guns, after an engagement of three hours.

May 26. The ſhips of war employ'd in the reduction of Senegal, made an attack upon the French ſettlement at Goree, but after an engagement of an hour and an half, were obliged to deſiſt.

May 29 and 30. M. Scheither, with his corps, paſs'd the Rhine at Duyſbourg, defeated three French battalions that oppos'd him, and took five pieces of cannon with all the new cloathing of the regiment of Navarre, and afterwards repaſs'd the Rhine without moleſtation.

May 30 and 31. The allied army attack'd Kaiſerſworth in the night, and carried it.

June 2. The allied army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, paſs'd the Rhine without any loſs, and made themſelves maſters of Cleves.

June 2. The garriſon of Fort St. David, conſiſting of 720 Engliſh, and 1700 Blacks, were made priſoners of war; the French army, which form'd this ſiege, was compos'd of 3500 Europeans. The fortifications were afterwards reduced to an heap of ruins; the villas, and many beautiful ſtructures in the neighbouring country, were deſtroy'd: reaſons of war juſtified the former; but the latter was the effect of wanton and inexcuſable ſeverity. —— Davecotah, a fort about eleven leagues from St. Davids, was evacuated by orders from Madraſs, and the garriſon retired through the Tanjore country to Trichinopoly. 180 pieces of cannon or mortars, were found in Fort St. David, and 80 pieces in Davecotah.

June 9. The Duke of Marlborough burnt and deſtroy'd at St. Maloe, one ſhip of 56 guns, one of 36, one of 30, another of 30 (in part deſtroy'd) one of 22, four veſſels of 20, one of 18, two of 16, one floop of 12, ſixty ſeven merchant ſhips, ſix ſloops, together with great quantities of pitch,

pitch, train-oil, roſin, and deals, in the ſtore-houſes.

June 23. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick gain'd a victory over the Prince de Clermont, near Crevelt. The right wing of the allied army was commanded by the Hereditary Prince and Major General Wangenheim; the left wing by Lieutenant General Sporcken. After a violent and well ſupported cannonade, the Hereditary Prince put himſelf at the head of the firſt line, and attack'd the left wing of the French with a continued fire of ſmall arms, for two hours and an half; but this not producing the deſir'd effect; he, in conjunction with the Generals Kilmanſegge and Wangenheim, order'd the grenadiers to attack two ditches in the wood, that were lin'd with infantry; theſe were forced one after the other, and the enemy quitted the wood in the utmoſt diſorder, owing their ſafety to the ſpirited behaviour of their cavalry, which protected their flight, and prevented the allies from a farther proſecution of their ſucceſs. The right wing and center of the French army, never engaged; but retir'd, on the defeat of their left, in the greateſt order, toward Nuys. The loſs of the allied army conſiſted in 296 kill'd, 754 dangerouſly, and 429 ſlightly wounded, in all 1512. This ſmart action coſt the French between 7 and 8000 men in kill'd, wounded, and priſoners. No more than 2 kettle-drums, 5 ſtandards, 2 pair of colours, and eight pieces of cannon, were taken. The Count de Giſors only ſon of the Marſhal Duke de Belleiſle, a gallant young Nobleman, who headed the Royal Carabineers, died in the 26th year of his age, of the wounds he receiv'd in this battle, after having given diſtinguiſh'd proofs of a courage worthy of his high birth.

June

June 25. The French abandon'd Nuys, having firſt given away or deſtroy'd their great magazine.

June — The Loire frigate of 36 guns (pierc'd for 44) and 300 men, Captain Gautier commander, bound from Toulon to Quebec, with upwards of 1000 tons of proviſions, was taken by the St. Albans man of war.

July 1. The Generals Laudohn and Ziſkowitz having, in two attacks on the 28th and 29th of *June*, defeated and deſtroy'd the greateſt part of a large convoy coming from Troppau, and made General Putkhammer with ſeveral hundred men priſoners, in the defiles of Domſtadt; the King of Pruſſia found himſelf obliged, after near five weeks open trenches, to raiſe the ſiege of Oltmutz in Moravia; which he effected with little other loſs.

July 1. The Roſe, a French frigate of 36 guns (which had taken ſeveral prizes) was burnt near the iſland of Malta, by the Monmouth and Lyme men of war.

July 6. The army under General Abercrombie, marching through a thick wood to inveſt Ticonderoga, Lord Howe fell in with a French party ſuppos'd to conſiſt of about 400 regulars; of theſe, many were kill'd and 148 taken priſoners: but this advantage was more than balanc'd by the loſs of Lord Howe, who was kill'd in the beginning of the ſkirmiſh; a nobleman greatly and deſervedly regretted.

July 7. The town of Duſſeldorff capitulated, and the garriſon engaged not to ſerve againſt the Allies

lies for a year; a large quantity of ammunition and proviſions, and a fine train of French artillery, were found in the place.

July 8. General Abercrombie, with 6367 regulars, and 9024 provincials, attack'd the Marquis de Montcalm; by whom he was unfortunately defeated. The French were formidably entrench'd near Ticonderoga, and General Abercrombie engaged without his Artillery. The Britiſh army, including provincials, had 551 kill'd 1356 wounded and 37 miſſing, in all 1944. The Chevalier de Levis commanded the right wing of the French army, and M. de Bourlamaque the left; the Marquis de Montcalm reſerv'd the center to himſelf. According to the French accounts, their force did not exceed 3650 men; they acknowledged the loſs of 104 kill'd and 273 wounded.

July 23. The Duke de Broglio, with a ſuperior force, attack'd and defeated the Prince of Iſenbourg, near Sanderhauſen or Sangerſhauſen: the battle was obſtinate, and laſted ſix hours. The French had, by their own confeſſion, 785 kill'd and 1392 wounded. The Prince of Iſenbourg loſt above 1000 men kill'd, and the number of the wounded was conſiderable. Seven pieces of cannon were taken in the field, and eight more in the town of Munden.

July 26. Louiſburg ſurrender'd to Admiral Boſcawen and General Amherſt. Brigadier General Wolfe, who commanded the left diviſion of the army, made good his landing on the 8th of June, notwithſtanding the fire of the enemy, and the violence of the ſurff; then the center and right diviſions follow'd in proper order, and landed in the ſame

ſame place; three 24 pounders, ſeven 9 pounders, ſeven 6 pounders, two mortars, and 14 ſwivels, were taken on this occaſion. On the 12th, B. G. Wolfe took poſſeſſion of the Light-Houſe Point, which the French had abandon'd; and having erected batteries on this Point, he ſilenc'd the Iſland battery on the 25th in the evening. On the 9th of July, ſix or ſeven hundred of the garriſon made a ſally, and ſurpriz'd a company of Forbes's grenadiers, but were eaſily repulſed. In the night between the 25th and 26th, the Captains Laforey and Balfour, with the boats of the ſquadron, burnt the Prudent of 74 guns, and took the Bienfaiſant of 64. The articles of capitulation were ſign'd on the 26th, by which 3031 ſoldiers, and 2606 ſeamen and marines, were made priſoners of war. Eleven colours were taken; 221 pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, with a conſiderable quantity of ammunition and ſtores, were found in the place. The French marine ſuffer'd a ſevere loſs, in the deſtruction or capture of the following ſhips:

	guns		guns
Prudent	74 burnt	Apollon	50 ſunk
Entreprenant	74 burnt	Diana	36 taken
Capricieux	64 burnt	Fidelle	36 ſunk
Celebre	64 burnt	Echo	26 taken
Bienfaiſant	64 taken	Chevre	16 ſunk
		Biche	16 ſunk.

In conſequence of the reduction of Louiſburg, the French ſettlements at Gaſpey, Meremichi, and other places ſituated on the gulph of St. Lawrence, and on St. John's river in the bay of Fundy, were afterwards entirely demoliſh'd.

July

July 26. Admiral Pocock took a ſnow off Alamparvey, loaded with fire wood for Pondicherry, and burnt ſeven empty chelingas.

July 27. The Swedes made themſelves maſters of the fort of Pennamunde, the Pruſſian garriſon of 350 men ſurrendering priſoners of war. About the ſame time, 2000 Swediſh infantry took poſſeſſion of the iſle of Uſedom.

July 28. Admiral Pocock drove on ſhore, and burnt, the Reſtitution, bound to Pondicherry from Carical, where ſhe had been ſent with ordinance ſtores, and other materials, for M. Lally's army.

July — The French took poſſeſſion of Gottingen, and demanded a contribution of near 150,000 Florins.

July 31. Eight hundred of Fiſcher's corps occupied Nordheim.

Auguſt 3. About one o' clock in the afternoon, Admiral Pocock made the ſignal for battle, and engaged the French fleet under M. d' Aché, with his whole ſquadron. The Comte de Provence ſupplied the place of the Bien-Aimé, and the Diligente frigate that of the Sylphide, which had been diſarm'd. The Engliſh ſquadron was exactly the ſame, one circumſtance only excepted, viz. that ſome of the ſhips were put under the command of different Captains: Captain Martin, who had before been left ill at Madraſs, was appointed to the Cumberland; Captain John Stukely Somerſet was advanc'd from the Saliſbury to the Weymouth; Captain Colville had the Newcaſtle, and Captain Brereton

ton the Saliſbury. The French made a running fight till near three o' clock, when they ſet all the ſail they could, and got out of the reach of the Engliſh ſquadron, which was obliged to leave off the chace, and anchored at 8 o' clock, off Carical, a French ſettlement. The French loſt upwards of 500 men kill'd and wounded; M. d'Aché and his Captain were in the number of the latter. 31 Engliſh were kill'd and 116 wounded; among the latter were, Commodore Steevens, who receiv'd a muſquet ball in his ſhoulder, and Captain Martin, who was wounded in his leg by a ſplinter. All the officers and men, in this engagement, behav'd to the Admiral's entire ſatisfaction.

Auguſt 2. M. de Beſenwald, a French Lieutenant General, at the head of a corps of Auſtrians, took poſſeſſion of Ruremonde, which had been abandon'd by the Hanoverians.

Auguſt 3. The Hereditary Prince forc'd the poſt of Wachtendonck, a little iſland ſurrounded by the Niers, having forded the river with ſome companies of grenadiers, and attack'd the French with bayonets fix'd. By this gallant action, the allies were enabled to repaſs the Niers without difficulty.

Auguſt 5. M. de Chevert, with a force vaſtly ſuperiour, was defeated by General Imhoff, at Meer near Rees. The action did not laſt more than half an hour. The French were driven under the cannon of Weſel, with the loſs of many kill'd, 354 men (eleven officers included) made priſoners, eleven pieces of cannon, ſeveral waggons and ammunition carriages taken. The whole of General Im-

Imhoff's loſs amounted only to 200 kill'd and wounded.

Auguſt 8. Major Rogers, with 65 regulars and two officers, 80 light-arm'd infantry, 80 rangers, a body of Provincials, making in the whole 700 men, fell in with a party of 450 French, Indians, Canadians, and Coloniſts, near Fort Anne at a little diſtance from Wood-Creek: the engagement laſted above two hours; upwards of 100 of the enemy were kill'd; the reſt were purſued two miles, but without ſucceſs. The loſs on the ſide of Major Rogers was conſiderable.

Auguſt 8. Cherburg ſurrender'd at diſcretion to Lieutenant General Bligh and Commodore Howe. There were about 27 ſhips in the harbour; 22 pieces of fine braſs cannon and two braſs mortars were taken, and 173 iron cannon with three iron mortars were deſtroy'd. The baſon and the two piers at the entrance of the harbour were afterwards demoliſh'd; all the batteries and forts, at that place, and along the coaſt, were effectually ruin'd.

Auguſt 9. The Hanoverians evacuated Duſſeldorp.

Auguſt 9. The Tanjorean ſepoys (Indian ſoldiers, diſciplined by Europeans) and Collaries (inhabitants of the woods, under the government of the Polygars, who are Lords of ſmall diſtricts) ſallied out upon the ſtrong army of Europeans and ſepoys, commanded by Lieutenant General Lally, attack'd at once the French camp and batteries, kill'd 100 Europeans, took one gun, one tumbril of ammunition, two elephants, and ſome horſes, blew

blew up four tumbrils of ammunition, and then return'd into the town. Upon this ſucceſs, M. Lally abandon'd the ſiege of Tanjore, left his guns ſpik'd upon the batteries, and retreated towards Carical.

Auguſt 9 and 10. The allied army repaſs'd the Rhine without any loſs.

Auguſt 23. The Ruſſians raiſed the ſiege of Cuſtrin.

at Zerndorf. *Auguſt* 25. The King of Pruſſia defeated the Ruſſian General Count Fermor. The action began at nine in the morning, and laſted till ſeven at night. The Pruſſians took, in and after the battle, 103 pieces of cannon, 27 colours, and made upwards of 2000 priſoners, among whom were five Generals, and 80 Officers: more than 20,000 Ruſſians were kill'd on the ſpot, and the wounded they carried off, amounted to 9000; their military cheſt of 900,000 rubles (upwards of 200,000 pounds ſterling) fell into the king's hands. In this great day, the Pruſſians loſt near 1000 kill'd, and 1100 wounded; four officers, and 300 private men, were made priſoners, and 13 cannon taken. On the other hand, the Ruſſians laid claim to victory in this deſtructive battle; according to a liſt, ſpecious if not exact, which was ſent by the Sieur d'Arnfeld to the Swediſh General Count Hamilton, their total loſs in kill'd, wounded, and priſoners, did not exceed 21529 men. Their ſecond line, as it advanc'd, fir'd upon the firſt, and did very great execution; the ſoldiers plunder'd their own baggage, got drunk with brandy, mutinied againſt their officers, and made no diſtinction between friends and foes.

Auguſt

Auguſt 27. Lieutenant Colonel Bradſtreet took Fort Frontenac; in which he found 60 pieces of cannon, (half of them mounted) 16 ſmall mortars, with an immenſe quantity of proviſions and goods, valued by the French at 800,000 livers; he alſo took nine veſſels, from 8 to 18 guns, one of which was richly laden: ſeven of theſe veſſels, together with the fort, proviſions, artillery, and ſtores, were effectually deſtroy'd. The garriſon of 110 men, ſurrender'd priſoners of war, until exchang'd for equal numbers and rank.

Auguſt — The Stork ſloop of war was taken in the Windward Paſſage, by a French man of war of 74 guns.

Auguſt — The Garland, a French frigate of 22 guns from Breſt, was taken by the Renown Captain Mackenzie, in company with the Maidſtone and Rocheſter.

September 6. The fortreſs of Sonnenſtein capitulated to the Prince de Deux-Ponts, and the Pruſſian garriſon of 1442 men were made priſoners of war. 10 ſtandards, 29 pieces of braſs and nine of iron cannon, with ſeven iron mortars, were taken. The Pruſſians evacuated Pirna the ſame day.

September — General Retzow diſlodg'd the Auſtrian General Laudohn from Fiſhbach, made 300 priſoners, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Auſtrian camp.

September 11. At the Re-imbarkation of the Engliſh troops from the Bay of St. Cas, the French fell upon the rear guard and broke it, and kill'd, wounded,

wounded, or made priſoners 822 men, officers included.

September 14. Major Grant, having march'd with 838 men from Loyal Hannon, and advanc'd cloſe to Fort du Queſne, was attack'd, and defeated by the garriſon, who ſallied out upon him with ſuch ſucceſs, that he loſt about 300 of his party, and was himſelf taken priſoner.

September — The Ruſſians evacuated Stolpe and Butow, and retired into Poland.

September 15. The Robuſte, a Flute of 24 guns, was taken by the Alcide and Acteon; ſhe was laden with ſix 24 pounders, twelve 18, ſix iron mortars, 3000 ſhells of 13 inches diameter, cordage, canvaſs, flour, and ſtores, for the French fleet at Hiſpaniola.

September 21. The Ruſſians evacuated Landſberg.

September 28. Major General Wedel attack'd the Swedes in Fehrbellin, and drove them out of that town, with the loſs of upwards of 500 men, and two ſmall pieces of cannon.

October 2. The Duc d'Hanover, a French frigate of 14 guns and ſeveral ſwivels, was taken, off Breſt, by the Lizard Captain Hartwell: the Captain engaged the Heroine frigate at the ſame time, for more than an hour, when ſhe made off for the rocks, near the opening of the paſſage of Fontenoy.

October 10 The Prince of Soubiſe, with an army of 30,000 men, attack'd and defeated General Oberg,

Oberg, at Luttenberg or Lanwerenhagen, near Munden. The latter retreated to Gunterſheim in tolerable order, through the defile of Munden, under favour of the night; having loſt 1168 men kill'd, wounded, and miſſing, eleven pieces of cannon, two colours, one ſtandard, and a conſiderable quantity of artillery and ammunition.

Octob. 12. Eleven hundred French and Indians, commanded by M. de Vetri, attack'd the Engliſh poſt at Loyal Hannon or Hanning, during the ſpace of three hours, when they were happily repuls'd. The loſs, on the ſide of the Engliſh, was only 12 kill'd, 18 wounded, and 31 miſſing; 29 of the latter were upon graſs guards, when the French made this attack.

October — The Winchelſea man of war of 24 guns, was taken, in her paſſage from South Carolina, by a French man of war of 64 guns, and a frigate of 36.

October 14. Marſhal Daun, having march'd through thick woods, by very difficult roads, with the greateſt ſecrecy and conduct, came upon the King of Pruſſia about 4 o' clock in the morning, and artfully ſurpriz'd him in his camp. At five, all the columns deſtin'd for the firſt attack, charg'd at once; before day light, the advanc'd guards of thoſe columns, and the corps under M. de Laudohn, made themſelves maſters of Hoch-Kirchen, and the eminences behind the camp; at day-break, the Auſtrian infantry form'd in order of battle in the Pruſſian camp. Notwithſtanding theſe conſiderable advantages, the Pruſſians fought in every part with an obſtinate bravery; they once oblig'd the Auſtrian van guard, and grenadiers, to retire;

they forc'd the cavalry of their left to give way; and retook part of the village of Hoch-Kirchen, after returning three times to the charge: but the fortune of the day depending upon that poſt, the Auſtrians made ſo vigorous a reſiſtance, that the King depriv'd of all hope of ſucceſs, retreated about nine o' clock under the fire of a numerous artillery. Marſhal Keith and Prince Francis of Brunſwick, were kill'd on the Pruſſian ſide; the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau was wounded and taken priſoner. The Auſtrians own'd the loſs of 1020 kill'd, and 3972 wounded, excluſive of the miſſing: they reckon'd that of the Pruſſians at 10,000; which the latter, in their accounts of this battle, conſiderably reduced. 101 pieces of cannon, 44 cover'd and 17 open waggons, with nine cheſts of balls, were taken. The camp of the Pruſſians was given up to pillage.

October 26. The Pruſſians attack'd a body of Auſtrian cavalry near Gorlitz, broke it, and made 600 priſoners, beſides officers.

October 29. Major Heydon, Governour of Colberg, oblig'd the Ruſſian General Palmbach to raiſe the ſiege of that place, after two unſucceſsful aſſaults on the 13th and 17th, which coſt him 700 men, and two more in the night between the 26th and 27th, in which he was likewiſe repuls'd with very conſiderable loſs. The corps of Ruſſians conſiſted of 15,000 men. The garriſon was weak, and the town defended only by a rampart, without any outwork whatſoever. The King of Pruſſia rais'd Major Heydon to the rank of Colonel; and conferr'd upon him the Order of Merit for this gallant defence.

October

October — The York Indiaman was loſt in Maharee Bay in the County of Kerry.

October — The Rhinoceros of 36 guns, 700 tons, from Quebec, was taken by the Iſis Captain Wheeler, who took out her people and ſunk her.

November 1. The Belliqueux of 64 guns (pierc'd for 66) with 417 men, was taken in Lundy Road, by the Antelope Captain Saumarez, without any reſiſtance.

Nov. 3. The Buckingham of 65 guns mounted, and 472 men able to do duty, Captain Richard Tyrrel Commander, attack'd the Floriſſant of 74 guns 700 men, a frigate of 38 guns 350 men, and another of 28 guns 250 men. Notwithſtanding this diſparity of force, the French ſhips were oblig'd to ſheer off, after an obſtinate engagement. Captain Tyrrel was wounded, and compell'd to leave the deck. Mr. Marſhal, his firſt Lieutenant, after he had brought the Buckingham cloſe up to the Floriſſant with great gallantry and ſpirit, was unfortunately kill'd by the firſt broadſide. The command then devolv'd on the ſecond Lieutenant, who fought the ſhip with equal bravery. Captain Troy, at the head of the marines, acquitted himſelf like an able officer, and did great execution. The loſs of the Buckingham in ſeamen and marines, amounted to 7 kill'd, 17 dangerouſly wounded (two of whom died ſoon afterwards) and 31 wounded ſlightly.

November 5 and 6. General Harſch rais'd the ſiege of Neiſs with precipitation on the approach of the King of Pruſſia, abandoning a large quantity of ammunition.

Nov. 8. Marſhal Daun appear'd before Dreſden.

Nov. 9 and 10. The Auſtrians retir'd from Coſel, which they had blockaded for 4 months.

Nov. 12. General Wedel oblig'd the Auſtrian General Haddick to abandon his deſign upon Torgau.

Nov. 14. General Haddick having encamp'd upon an eminence above Eulenburg; with the Mulda in his front, and a village, before that town, defended by Pandours; Major General Malachowſki and Colonel de Hordt attack'd and put the Auſtrians to flight, made 100 priſoners, took three pieces of cannon, two ammunition waggons, and ſome baggage. After this affair, the Auſtrians rais'd the blockade of Leipzick, at which the Prince de Deux-Ponts commanded, and retir'd towards Freyberg: the Pruſſians took poſſeſſion of Freyberg ſoon afterwards.

Nov. 16. Marſhal Daun, on the King of Pruſſia's arrival at Lauban, rais'd the ſiege of Dreſden.

Nov. 22 and 23. The French evacuated Munden and Caſſel.

Nov. 24. The French burnt and abandon'd Fort du Queſne, of which Brigadier General Forbes took poſſeſſion the ſame evening, and gave it the name of Pittſburg.

Nov. 29. The Litchfield of 50 guns Captain Barton, having been ſeparated from Commodore Keppel's ſquadron by a ſtorm off Cape Cantin, was ſtranded on the coaſt of Barbary. Out of 350 men, 130 were loſt; the reſt were afterwards carried into ſlavery.

De-

December 1. The Marquis de Caſtries took St. Goar and Rhindfels; the garriſon of the latter, conſiſting of 700 men, ſurrender'd without oppoſition, and were made priſoners of war.

Dec. 7. The French army in Golconda, conſiſting of 500 Europeans, 8000 Sepoys, beſides black troops, with 36 pieces of cannon, and ſome mortars, under the orders of the Marquis de Conflans, was defeated by Colonel Forde; who took their camp with all the ordnance, (except 4 field pieces) ammunition, ſtores, tents, and camp equipage. The French loſt 156 Europeans kill'd and wounded; the Engliſh 44. Great numbers of Black forces fell on both ſides.

Dec. 8. Captain Knox took poſſeſſion of the fort of Rajamundry, which is the barrier and key to the Vizagapatam Country: it was given up to the Raja of Viſanapore according to agreement, but afterwards retaken by the French.

Dec. 29. The iſland of Goree, with its forts, ſurrender'd at diſcretion to his Majeſty's ſquadron under the command of Commodore Keppel. 94 pieces of cannon of different bores, ſome ſwivels and mortars, a conſiderable quantity of ammunition, with proviſions of every ſpecies for the ſubſiſtence of 400 men for four months, were found in the forts. The French garriſon amounted to 300 men.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the ſervice of the year 1758.

Ten millions, four hundred eighty ſix thouſand, four hundred fifty ſeven pounds, and one penny.

A liſt of many conſiderable privateers, &c. *and arm'd merchantmen, taken by his Majeſty's ſhips of war, from the* 31*ſt of December* 1757 *to the* 31*ſt of December* 1758.

January.	guns.	men.	captors.
The Machault privateer of Dunkirk	14 nine pounders	182	taken by the Adventure arm'd ſhip Captain Bray, who was made Captain of the Princeſs Amelia an 80 gun ſhip, for his ſervices.
A privateer of Bayonne	22		by the Vanguard, Biddeford, and Dolphin.
The Actif privateer of Dunkirk	12	70	by the Chicheſter.
A privateer	6 carriage 4 ſwivels	56	by the Diſpatch ſloop Captain Hodges.
A privateer of Dunkirk	4 carriage 6 ſwivels	40	by the Ranger, Hound, and Peggy ſloops.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Vengeance Privateer of St. Maloe, pierced for 32 guns, mounting	24 twelve and nine pounders: and about 20 ſwivels.	319	taken after a ſmart engagement of an hour and three quarters, by the Huſſar Captain Elliot. In the action, ſhe had 5 guns diſmounted, 52 men kill'd and 37 wounded. The Huſſar had only 6 men kill'd and 15 wounded,
La Rayton of Boulogne	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	45	by the William and Anne arm'd ſhip.
A privateer			by the Diſpatch ſloop.
A ſmall privateer	6 carriage	25	by the Savage ſloop.
A privateer	14		driven ~~drove~~ aſhore, near Port au Prince, by the Auguſta Captain Foreſt.
A privateer	16	145	carried into Gibraltar by the Monmouth.
February.			
Count d'Argenſon of Calais	10	80	by the William and Anne arm'd ſhip, the Richmond and Flamborough.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A privateer of Boulogne	4 carriage 4 ſwivels		by the Peregrine.
La Fidelle of Havre de Grace	8 carriage 8 ſwivels	48	by the Penguin Captain Man.
The Roſton of Bourdeaux, fitted out to take the tartar	26 carriage, four of them 20 pounders, the reſt 14	400	by the Torbay and Chicheſter.
A cutter privateer	6	50	by the Diſpatch ſloop.
A privateer			by the Badger ſloop.
Le Vilmure of Dieppe	6	50	by the Flamborough and Richmond.
March.			
A new dogger privateer	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	50	by the Hound ſloop.
The Marquis de St. Adge of Dunkirk	8 carriage	54	by the Grampus & Wolf ſloops.
April.			
The Nymphe of Granville	20	160	by the Brilliant Captain Parker.

	guns.	men.	captors.
La Vengeur of Dunkirk	12	90	Ditto.
A Letter of marque	20		by the Pluto fireſhip.
A veſſel from Breſt to Cape-Breton laden with ordnance ſtores	16		by the Sutherland Captain Rous.
A brig	14		by the Boreas frigate.
May.			
A privateer	18	100	by the Loweſtoffe.
A ſhip of 400 tons from Bourdeaux to Port au Prince	22		ſent into Antigua by the Weazel ſloop Captain Boles.
A privateer	10		taken by the Antigua ſloop Captain Codrington.
A privateer	10		by a ſhip of Commodore Moore's ſquadron.

July.

A privateer of Bayonne
A privateer of Martinico
A ſtore ſhip from Bourdeaux to Louiſburg.
A ſtore ſhip with a rich cargo from Bourdeaux to Quebec
} taken off Louiſburg by the Boreas frigate the Hon. Capt. Boyle.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A privateer	10	100	by the Seaford.
A privateer			by the Dreadnought.

Auguſt.

A cutter privateer	6	30	by the Falmouth.
A privateer	22	200	by Commodore Howe's ſquadron.
L'Heureux Mallouin from Martinico to St. Maloe with white ſugar, coffee, and cotton.	22	70	by the Huſſar, America, and Achilles.

September.

The Lizard Captain Hartwell, engaged the Thetis and Calipſo frigates for two hours near Breſt, when the Calipſo ran on ſhore upon the rocks near Point de Leven, and Captain Hartwell concluded ſhe would break up, as ſhe ſtruck very hard upon the rocks, and her yards and ſails were ſhot all to pieces.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Printemps privateer of Dunkirk.	6		taken by the Biddeford.
Duc d'Harcourt ſnow privateer of Dunkirk	8		by the Unicorn.
Caumartin privateer of Dunkirk, new from the ſtocks, of 280 tons	16 ſix pounders and full of ſwiv. and muſquetoons	147	by the Southampton Captain Gilchriſt.

October.

The Diamond privateer of Martinico			by the Barbadoes ſloop.
A privateer ſchooner			by the Dreadnought.

November.			
	guns.	men.	captors.
A large French ſhip bound to Cape François, call'd Le Mareſchal de Broglio	full of warlike ſtores and proviſions		by the Woolwich Captain Parker.
A privateer	5		by the Antigua ſloop.
December.			
L'Entreprenant of Dunkirk, with two ranſomers on board for ſmall ſums	6	50	by the Richmond Captain Hankerſon.
The Gronyard a French ſhip from St. Domingo for Cadiz worth 40,000 pounds.	26 nine pounders	130	by the Favourite man of war, after a ſmart engagement.

1759.

January 1. GEneral Dohna took Damgarten, and obliged the Swediſh garriſon not to ſerve againſt the King of Pruſſia for the ſpace of a year; in five days afterwards, he repoſſeſs'd himſelf of Swediſh Pomerania, and forc'd a ſuperiour army of the enemy to retire under the cannon of Stralſund.

January 2. The Prince de Soubiſe ſeiz'd upon Frankfort.

Jan. 4. The Grantham, a rich Eaſt-India man, with diamonds on board to the value of 30,000 pounds, was taken by two French men of war, off Cape Falſo.

January 16. Commodore Moore's ſquadron deſtroy'd the batteries, and drove the French from their intrenchments at Point des Negres on the iſland of Martinico, and landed the troops without oppoſition the ſame night: but the following night the troops were reimbarked, on account of the difficulties which attended the tranſportation of heavy cannon, ſtores, and proviſions, to Fort-Royal, which was deſign'd to have been attack'd. The loſs at Martinico was 22 kill'd, and 47 wounded.

Jan. 17. The Swediſh garriſon of Demmin capitulated to Lieutenant General Manteuffel; 1275 men, officers included, were made priſoners of war:

war: 24 pieces of cannon, 6 pair of colours, and ſome warlike ſtores and proviſions, were found in the place. The garriſon of Anclam, conſiſting of 1421 men, capitulated on the ſame footing, but had liberty to return to Sweden, on promiſing not to ſerve againſt the King of Pruſſia, or his Allies, before they were exchang'd or ranſom'd. 238 horſes, 6 pair of colours, and 36 pieces of cannon, mortars, or haubitzers, were taken in Anclam, together with a conſiderable magazine.

Jan. 23 and 24. Commodore Moore, with the ſquadron under his command, ſilenc'd the Fort of Baſſeterre on the iſland of Guadalupe, and all the batteries; and put the land forces under Major General Hopſon, in poſſeſſion of that fort. The loſs, in this attack, amounted to 17 kill'd, and 30 wounded.

Jan. 30. Two French merchant ſhips, of 300 tons each, bound for Martinico with proviſions, ſome cloathing, and 500 ſtand of arms, were taken by the Brilliant, Captain Lendrick.

Febr. 17. On the 14th of December 1758. M. Lally, a Lieutenant General, at the head of 3500 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, and 2000 horſe, took poſſeſſion of the Black Town near Madraſs, or Fort St. George, which had been abandon'd by the Engliſh. The ſame day Colonel Draper with 500 men and two field pieces, made a ſpirited Sally upon the enemy in the Black Town; but his men not paying a juſt obedience to his orders, he was oblig'd to retreat, with the loſs of nine officers, and upwards of 200 private men, kill'd, wounded, and priſoners: the French, by their own account, had 30 officers and 220 men kill'd and wounded: the

the Count D'Eſtaing, a Brigadier General, was taken priſoner in the beginning of the affair. On the 18th of December, Lieutenant Airey, ſent from Chengalaput by Captain Preſton, deſtroy'd a convoy of ſtores, conſiſting of tents ſufficient for the covering of 3000 men, a large mortar, two guns, and carried off ſome ammunition and bullocks. On the 31ſt of December, Captain Preſton repuls'd 1000 of the enemy under Colonel Kenelly, who came to attack him on the mount near Madraſs, took two guns, kill'd 15 of the French on the ſpot, and wounded the Colonel, one Captain, and 25 men. On the 2d of January 1759, M. Soupire, a Major General, and ſecond in command, attack'd Captain Preſton and Iſouf Cawn near Trevambore, broke their firſt diviſion, took two guns and ſome priſoners; but the broken troops being rallied by the ſecond diviſion, the French were put to flight, two officers and 50 Europeans kill'd on the ſpot, and the guns and priſoners were retaken. On the 7th of January, three boats, with a Frenchman in each, laden with 150 ſhot of 24 pounds, 1000 empty cartridges, 50 ſteel caps, 50 barrels of powder, and 1500 ſand-bags, were carried into Madraſs by the boatman, who ſecur'd the ſoldiers whilſt they were aſleep. On the 27th of January, Captain Preſton and Iſouf Caun routed, at Ponamallé, the French detachment that was ſent againſt them. On the 9th of February, M. Lally ſent a grand detachment of 600 Europeans, 1500 Sepoys, near 300 European dragoons, 100 Huſſars, and 1000 Maratta-horſe, with ten pieces of cannon, to diſlodge Major Caillaud and Captain Preſton from the mount near Madraſs; the action laſted ſeveral hours with various ſucceſs; but, in the end, the French retreated with the loſs of 170 Europeans kill'd and wounded, and near 300 Sepoys. On the

10th

10th of February, the Engliſh fleet arriv'd from Bombay, and landed 600 regulars; upon which the French raiſed the ſiege on the 17th, after the garriſon had been ſhut up 67 days, and the enemies batteries had been open 46. During the ſiege, ſmall parties of the garriſon made ſucceſsful ſallies. Colonel Lawrence, and under him, Colonel Draper and Major Brereton, commanded the forces; Mr. Pigot was Governor of the town; Mr. Call, chief engineer. To the abilities of theſe Gentlemen, in their reſpective employments, the preſervation of Madraſs, is, under Providence, to be principally attributed. The retreat of M. Lally was ſo precipitate, that the Black Town eſcap'd deſtruction; at the Mount, he ungenerouſly order'd three barrels of gunpowder to be lodg'd in Colonel Lawrence's houſe, and blew it up.

Febr. — Captain Knox took Narſipore in Golconda, where the French had a factory, in which place he found two 24 pounders, three 12 pounders, and ſome ſmall guns, with ſeveral veſſels, boats, and marine ſtores.

Febr. 21. The Bellona frigate of 32 guns, the Count de Beauhonoir Commander, was taken by the Veſtal of 32 guns Captain Samuel Hood, after an engagement of three hours and an half.

Febr. — The Ruſſian magazines at Revel were burnt by accident; and the damage was computed at five millions of rubles. A ruble is four ſhillings and ſix pence ſterling.

Feb. 26. Captain Maclean took the ſmall fort of Concale in Golconda.

Febr.

Febr. 28. Erfurth capitulated to the Pruſſian General Knobloch.

Febr. — General Woperſnow took poſſeſſion of Poſen, and deſtroy'd a Ruſſian magazine of flour eſtabliſh'd at that place, ſufficient for the ſubſiſtence of 50,000 men for three months.

Mar. 1 and 2. Hirſchfeld, Vacha, and all the Heſſian Bailiwicks, were abandon'd by the Auſtrians, on the approach of a body of the allies.

Mar. 4. Captain Maitland of the Royal regiment of artillery, under the orders of the Preſidency of Bombay, with 850 Europeans, artillery and infantry, and 1500 Sepoys, together with the Sunderland and Newcaſtle (part of Admiral Pocock's ſquadron) and the company's arm'd veſſels commanded by Captain Watſon, made himſelf maſter of the caſtle of Surat, by compoſition: previouſly to this, he had diſlodg'd the troops of the place from the French garden, after a warm diſpute of four hours, and had made a ſucceſsful attack upon the Outer-Town. Surat is one of the moſt frequented cities in the eaſt, and from the concourſe of Indian pilgrims who make it their road to the tomb of Mahomet, it has been call'd "the gate of Mecca." The government of the caſtle is independent of that of the city, and held by an appointment from the Great-Mogul: the company obtain'd that appointment, ſometime after the reduction of the caſtle, from that Mogul, who was murder'd by his Vizier juſt before the laſt revolution at Delli. The loſs of the company, in kill'd and wounded, did not amount to 100 Europeans; but that, from deſertion, was more conſiderable.

Mar. 6. The Pruſſians took poſſeſſion of Fulda.

Mar. 7. Maſſulipatam, in Golconda, was inveſted by Colonel Forde.

Mar. 15. The Pruſſians enter'd Schwerin in the Dutchy of Mecklenbourg.

Mar. 17. The Imperialiſts retook Hirſchfeld.

Mar. 19. La Mignone, a French frigate of 20 guns, 143 men, the Chevalier de Turſainville commander, was taken by the Æolus of 32 guns Captain Elliot; the Æolus afterwards exchang'd ſome broadſides with the Blonde of 32 guns, but the latter eſcap'd into the Road of Baſque.

Mar. 21. The Allies diſarm'd the garriſon of Fulda.

Mar. 25. Lieutenant General Beck diſlodg'd the Pruſſians from the poſt of Grieffenberg, on the frontier of Sileſia, took a magazine, and made Baron Duringſholen, and about 800 Pruſſians, priſoners of war.

Mar. 26. The Pruſſian General Knobloch took poſſeſſion of Saalfeldt, after a very briſk cannonade.

Mar. 27. The Duc de Chartres Eaſt-Indiaman, outward bound from Port L'Orient to Pondicherry, pierced for 60 guns, and mounting 24 French twelve pounders, carrying 294 men, was taken by the Windſor of 60 guns captain Faulkner. Her loading conſiſted of gunpowder, cordage, flour, ſail-

ſail-cloth, and wines. Three other ſhips of force were in company with the Duc de Chartres, but declin'd the engagement, and made off with full ſail.

Mar. 28. General Linſtaedt drove the Auſtrians from Hoff.

Mar. 28. The Danae, a French frigate of 40 guns, 330 men, was taken by the Southampton Captain Gilchriſt, and the Melampé Captain Hotham, after a briſk engagement. Captain Gilchriſt was ſhot through the right ſhoulder with a pound ball, and put on ſhore at Yarmouth.

Mar. 31. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, attack'd, above Melrichſtadt, the regiment of Hohenzollern Cuiraſſiers, and the battalion of Wurtzburghers; theſe he broke, with only two ſquadrons of Pruſſian Huſſars; many were kill'd on the ſpot, and 185 taken priſoners.

Mar. 31. The Duke of Holſtein diſlodg'd the French from Freyenſtecnau, and made one Captain, one Lieutenant, and 56 private men priſoners.

April 1. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick took the magazines at Meinungen, and made the garriſon of that place, conſiſting of two batallions of Cologn and Munſter, priſoners of war. The ſame day a battalion of the regiment of Nagel in Waſungen, ſhar'd the fate of the garriſon of Meinungen. The regiments of Savoy and Pretlack were defeated at Tann, by the Hanoverian hunters, and Heſſian Huſſars, and two rich ſtandards taken.

April 4. The Count de Florentine of 60 guns, 403 men, the Sieur de Montay commander, was taken by the Achilles of 60 guns, the Honourable Captain Barrington, after a close engagement of two hours, in which the French lost 116 men kill'd and wounded; amongst the latter was the Captain, who receiv'd a musquet ball through his body, of which he died two days after.

April 7 and 8. Colonel Forde took Massulipatam, in Golconda, by storm. The French had 100 Europeans kill'd during the siege, and 409 made prisoners. Above 150 pieces of cannon were taken, with a great quantity of ammunition. — The French detach'd from Pondicherry four hundred men, in the Haarlem of Bristol, under M. Moracin, to the support of their army in Golconda commanded by M. de Conflans; but this supply did not arrive till a few days after Massulipatam had been in the hands of the English. Being reduced soon afterwards to two hundred men by various distresses, they went to Cockanara; where some of them landed, and were defeated by Captain Fisher, who took 26 prisoners (among whom were ten officers,) and kill'd many more; upon which the rest that were in the vessels, sail'd for Pondicherry, and several of these were drown'd.

April 8. The post of Ulriestein, at the source of the Hom, was taken by the Prince of Holstein.

April 10 and 11. The fort of Peenamunde in Pomerania surrender'd to General Manteuffel: upwards of 200 men were made prisoners; 24 pieces of cannon and 4 mortars taken.

April 13.

April 13. Major Brereton, who ſucceeded to the command of the troops in the Eaſt-Indies on the departure of the Colonels Lawrence and Draper for England, took Conjeveram with the loſs of four officers: he receiv'd himſelf a contuſion in his knee; Major Monſon, in reconnoitring, had a wound from a ball (which enter'd near his ear, paſs'd through his cheek, and came out near his noſe) without being afterwards attended with any ſenſible inconvenience; Major Caillaud was alſo wounded in the cheek.

April 13. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, march'd up to the right of the French army commanded by the Duc de Broglio, on the eminences of Bergen, between Francfort and Hanau; but after three vigorous attacks in the ſpace of two hours and an half, he drew off to ſome riſing ground, behind which he remain'd ſome time; and afterwards amuſing the enemy with a freſh diſpoſition of his forces, he made his retreat in the night to Windechen, without difficulty. The Prince of Iſenbourg was ſlain, deeply regretted; and the Generals Gilſoe and Schulembourg were wounded. The whole loſs of the Allies in kill'd, wounded, and miſſing, amounted to 2337. The loſs of cannon and men was nearly equal between the two armies. Prince Ferdinand march'd from Windechen, and reach'd Ziegenhayne on the 23d.

April 15. General Hulſen, with the loſs of 70 Pruſſians kill'd and wounded, attack'd the Auſtrians in front and rear at the paſs of Paſsberg, drove them out of their intrenchments, made General Renard, 51 officers, and 1800 private men priſoners, and took 3 pair of colours, 2 ſtandards, and

3 pieces of cannon. The Auſtrians ſet fire to their magazines at Saatz, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Pruſſians. About the ſame time, another body of Pruſſians forc'd the paſs of Peterſwalde, deſtroy'd the magazine at Auſig, burnt the boats upon the Elbe, and ſeiz'd the meal and forage which the Auſtrians had left at Loboſchutz, Lieutmeritz, and Budin.

April — General Fouquet took Sacgrendorf, Ingerndorf, & Troppau, and made 223 men, in the latter, priſoners of war.

April 20. M. de Blaiſel defeated a battalion of grenadiers, between Munſter and Queckeborn; diſpers'd, or took priſoners, two ſquadrons of the regiment of Finckenſtein; and obtain'd ſome other inconſiderable advantages over the allied army.

May 1. Colonel Crump landed in March with 600 men, between the towns of St. Anne and St. Francis, on Grande Terre, and deſtroy'd the French batteries and cannon; on the 30th of that month, General Barrington attack'd the poſt of Goſier with 300 men, carried the intrenchments and battery, and demoliſh'd them, together with the town. This laſt detachment forc'd their way to Fort Louis (in which there was an Engliſh garriſon) and took poſſeſſion of a battery of three 24 pounders. Captain Blomer on the firſt of April, ſallied out of Fort Louis, and ſpiked up an eighteen and a twelve pounder upon a battery of the enemy nearly compleated. On the 12th of April, Brigadier Claverıng, with 1300 regulars and 150 of the Antigua volunteers, landed near Arnonville on the Guadalupe ſide; and, after forcing ſtrong intrenchments

ments and overcoming great difficulties in his march, he oblig'd the French to abandon the Fort of Petit Bourg, 'though fortified with lines and a redoubt fill'd with cannon. On the 15th Captain Stile, with 100 men, deſtroy'd a battery at Guoyave, and nail'd up ſeven pieces of cannon. Brigadier Crump, at the ſame time, burnt an immenſe quantity of proviſions landed by the Dutch at Bay Mahaut, where he found the town and batteries abandon'd. Brigadier Clavering on the 20th, attack'd the French on the Heights of St. Marie's, and in ſpight of a conſtant fire of cannon and muſquetry, forc'd them to retire in great confuſion, abandoning all their artillery. The next day the army enter'd the Capeſterre, a ſpot the richeſt and moſt beautiful in the Weſt-Indies, water'd by good rivers every mile or two, with a port belonging to it, where the whole navy of England might ride ſafe from hurricanes. In the whole of theſe expeditions, 50 pieces of cannon were taken. On the firſt of May, an honourable capitulation was granted to the troops and the inhabitants; immediately afterwards, a reinforcement of 600 regulars, 2000 buccaneers, and 200 ſtand of ſpare arms for the inhabitants, arriv'd from Martinico, under convoy of M. Bompart's ſquadron; on hearing the capitulation was ſign'd, they reimbark'd. —— The Falcon bomb was loſt on ſome Iſlands, in a cruize about Guadaloupe, but the crew and a few ſtores were ſaved. —— The Iſland of Marigalante ſurrender'd on the 26th of May upon the ſame conditions as Guadalupe and Grande-terre.

May 2. The Hardi of 20 guns, 150 men, and the Hermione of 26 guns, 170 men, two French frigates richly laden with indigo and the fineſt ſugars,

gars, were taken by the Dreadnought, Seaford, Wager, Peregrine, and Port-Antonio.

May 8, Prince Henry of Pruſſia, oblig'd General Maguire, after a ſharp diſpute at Aſch near Hoff, to retire with loſs towards Egra.

May 11. The Pruſſian Lieutenant General Platen, attack'd the regiment of Croneck and the Palatine dragoons, under the command of General Riedeſel; and, after great reſiſtance, made them priſoners of war.

May —— Major Monſon having gain'd ſome ſlight advantages over M. de Lally by his judicious behaviour, the latter withdrew to Trevatoor, canton'd his army, and went himſelf to Pondicherry.

May 16. Prince Henry of Pruſſia enter'd Bamberg without oppoſition.

May 16. The Glaſgow of 20 guns Captain Wilkinſon, had a ſmart engagement with the Oiſeau frigate of 26 guns, which eſcap'd into St. Pierre. The Glaſgow was obliged to put into Leghorn, and refit. Captain Wilkinſon was afterwards appointed to the command of the Jerſey.

May 18. Captain Colby in the Thames of 32 guns, and Captain Harriſon in the Venus of 36, took the Arethuſa frigate of 32 guns (pierced for 36) and 270 men, the Marquis de Vaudreuil commander, eſteem'd the beſt ſailing frigate in the French navy.

May —

May — The Pruſſian General Knobloch made himſelf maſter of Cronach by a briſk cannonade.

May — The Swedes retook Damgarten.

May 30. The Vanguard of the army of the Empire under Count Palfy, was defeated by the Pruſſians between Berneck and Gefrees, at a little diſtance from Hoff.

June 5. The Allies took Erbefeld, kill'd and wounded many of the garriſon, and made 83 priſoners, among whom were the Chevalier da Montfort the Commandant, and eight other Officers.

June 6. Clermont's voluntiers took poſt at Ziegenhayn, where they found 3 pieces of cannon.

June 8. General Imhoff abandon'd Fritzlar; and ſoon afterwards the French took poſſeſſion of Caſſel, Munden, Gottingen, and Eimbeck.

June — The French enter'd Paderborn; ſome conſiderable magazines of the Allies, in different parts, fell into their hands, as they advanc'd.

June 30. The French took the caſtle of Ritberg, a place of importance, by a coup de main.

July 1. The French regiments of Turpin and Berchini, were defeated by five ſquadrons of Pruſſian Huſſars; 150 were kill'd and taken, and the reſt diſpers'd.

July 6. Rear-Admiral Rodney burnt, at Havre de Grace, part of the magazine of ſtores for the flat-

flat-bottom'd boats, overturn'd and damag'd many of thoſe boats, and ſet the town on fire ſeveral times, during a continued bombardment of 52 hours.

July 7. The Hanoverian Chaſſeurs ſurpriz'd a French poſt at Neven-kirchen, kill'd a Captain and about 15 men, wounded ſeveral others, and brought into camp 2 officers and 46 private men priſoners, all belonging to the Voluntaires of Clermont. About the ſame time, Lieutenant Colonel Freytag, with a body of the Hanoverian Chaſſeurs, fell upon the regiment of the Volontaires d' Alſace near Munden, put many to the ſword, oblig'd others to attempt the paſſage of the Weſer in Boats, where they were drown'd, and made the Commander of the corps, 28 officers, and 280 private men priſoners.

July — The poſt of Grieffenberg having been retaken by the Pruſſians, General Laudohn attempted to diſpoſſeſs them of it; but was repuls'd by General Seydlitz with the loſs of about 300 men kill'd or taken priſoners; the Auſtrian General penetrated afterwards into Sileſia, by Mark-Liſſa and Seidenberg.

July 9. Minden was taken by aſſault. 1500 of the Allies were made priſoners of war. 20 iron cannon, 2 of braſs, 20,000 ſacks of oats, 40,000 of wheat, and 70,000 of meal, fell into the hands of the French.

July 11. The Count des Salos, Colonel of a French regiment of horſe, was made priſoner at Holtſhauſen, with 300 troopers of his detachment; 100 more were kill'd on the ſpot.

July

July 11 and 12. The Marquis D'Armentiers loſt 900 men kill'd, and 1400 wounded, in a fruitleſs attempt upon Munſter.

July — Colonel Count Hoerdt deſtroy'd, between the 7th and 16th, moſt of the Ruſſian magazines from Poſen to the Viſtula, amounting in all to 61,254 buſhels of different ſorts of grain.

July 20. Captain Markham of the ſhip Elizabeth, of 8 four pounders, 2 ſmall ſtern chaſe guns, and 14 men, engag'd the Revenge, a French ſnow privateer of 16 ſix pounders, 20 ſwivels, and 180 men. The action laſted upwards of four hours, when the Revenge ſheer'd off.

July 23. General Wedel, who ſucceeded Count Dohna in the command of the army againſt the Ruſſians, attack'd General Count Solticoff in the Defile of Kay near Zulicau. After an obſtinate diſpute, the Pruſſians were oblig'd to yield to the ſuperiority of their enemy, aſſiſted by every advantage of ground; they retreated with the loſs of 4700 kill'd, priſoners, and deſerters; and 3000 wounded, whom they brought off: 3 twelve pounders, 2 obuſiers, and 10 field pieces, were taken: General Woberſnow, an Officer of great ability, fell in the field of battle, and General Manteuffel was wounded. On the ſide of the Ruſſians, about 1500 were kill'd, among whom was Lieutenant General Demicou, and 3000 wounded: after the action, the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of Croſſen, and Francfort upon the Oder.

July

July 24. The French abandon'd their lines at Ticonderoga, and ſet fire to the fort, on the approach of Major General Amherſt.

July 24. Lieutenant Colonel Maſſey, under the orders of Sir William Johnſon, (who ſucceeded to the command on the death of General Prideaux) with the light infantry, picquets of the line, two companies of grenadiers, part of the 46th regiment, and the Indians, was attack'd, near Niagara, by 1200 French collected from Detroit, Venango, and Preſque Iſle, together with a number of Indians, the whole commanded by Meſſieurs Aubry and de Lignery. The Britiſh troops in front, and the Indians in flank, gave the enemy ſuch a warm reception, that in an hours time their entire force was compleatly ruin'd: the commanders, and all the officers, to the number of ſeventeen, were made priſoners, many private men kill'd, and the reſt diſpers'd among the woods.

July 25. Sir William Johnſon took poſſeſſion of Fort Niagara; the garriſon of 607 men, excluſive of officers, ſurrender'd with the honours of war, and were convey'd to New York.

July 25. The Citadel of Munſter ſurrender'd to the Marquis d'Armentieres, and the garriſon of 3100 men with Lieutenant General de Zaſtrow the Commandant, capitulated to be priſoners of war till ranſom'd or exchang'd.

July 28. M. de Schlieffen, under the orders of General Dreves, made himſelf maſter of Oſnabruck, where the Volontaires de Clermont loſt ſome men, and two pieces of cannon.

July

July 31. The Britiſh army, commanded by Major General Wolfe, and under him by the Brigadiers Monckton, Townſhend, and Murray, landed upon the iſle of Orleans in the river St. Laurence, on the 27th of June. The fleet employ'd in this important expedition, was under the orders of Vice-Admiral Saunders, who had two Rear Admirals with him, Mr. Durell and Mr. Holmes. On the 28th, ſeven fire-ſhips from Quebec were tow'd aground, without doing the leaſt damage to the ſhips or tranſports. On the 29th, four battalions under Brigadier Monckton, drove the French irregulars from their poſt at Point Levi on the ſouth ſhore. General Wolfe order'd batteries of cannon and mortars to be erected on that point, which (though acroſs the river) deſtroy'd the lower town entirely, and did conſiderable damage to the upper. On the night of the 9th of July, the army paſs'd the North Channel, and incamp'd near the left of the French, the river Montmorenci running between the two camps. The enemy occupied the ſhore of Beauport; from the river St. Charles (which falls into that of St. Laurence near Quebec) to the falls of the river Montmorenci abovemention'd, and were intrench'd in every acceſſible part. On the 10th, a party of Indians defeated Captain Dank's company of Rangers, and almoſt diſabled it for the reſt of the campaign. Some few days afterwards, Colonel Carleton landed with a ſmall party, at the Point de Trempe above Quebec, brought off ſome priſoners, and return'd with little loſs. On the 28th at midnight, the French ſent down a raft of fire ſtages, which ſucceeded no better than the fire ſhips. On the 31ſt of July, General Wolfe determin'd to attack the intrenchments of the enemy on a commanding eminence;

minence; Brigadier Monckton receiv'd orders to land with his corps from Point Levi, and the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were directed to be ready to paſs the ford below the falls of Montmorenci: a great deal of time was unavoidably loſt, by an accident of the boats grounding upon a ledge, that ran a conſiderable diſtance off the ſhore; this difficulty being remov'd, 13 companies of grenadiers, and 200 of the ſecond royal American battalion, got firſt on ſhore; but the grenadiers, by ſome miſtake, not forming themſelves as they were directed, and running on impetuouſly towards the intrenchments, in the utmoſt confuſion, were check'd by the enemy's firſt fire, forc'd to ſhelter themſelves in or about a detach'd redoubt, near the water's edge, which the French had abandon'd, and not being able to form under ſo hot a fire from the intrenchments, were oblig'd to be call'd off; this repulſe and delay, the approach of night, a ſudden ſtorm coming on, and the tide beginning to make, compell'd the General to deſiſt from ſo difficult an attack, which was attended with the loſs of 182 kill'd, 650 wounded, and 17 miſſing; in all, 849.

Auguſt 1. About 5 o' clock in the morning, the whole French army under the Marſhal de Contades, was form'd in order of battle on the plain of Minden. The Duke of Broglio's reſerve came cloſe to the Weſer. The cavalry, occupied the heath in the center. The infantry, on the left, extended to the marſh near the village of Hahlen. — Prince Ferdinand's army was diſpos'd of in the following manner; General Wangenheims's corps was poſted, on the left of the whole, near the village of Thonhauſen almoſt cloſe to the Weſer. The cavalry of the right wing of the main army, in which

which were all the Britiſh horſe under Lord George Sackville, took up their ground between Hartum and Hahlen. The infantry of the right wing (on the left of the cavalry) compos'd of the Britiſh battalions and the Hanoverian guards, were drawn up behind a fir wood. The left wing of the main army, was poſted at Stemmeren. — Between ſeven and eight o' clock, the two Brigades of Britiſh foot, conſiſting of the following regiments, *viz.* the 12th Napier's, 20th Kingſley's, 23d Huſke's, 25th Home's, 37th Stuart's, 51ſt Brudenel's, headed by the Major Generals Waldegrave and Kingſley, together with the Hanoverian guards, and Hardenberg's regiment, march'd forward to charge the left of the enemy's cavalry; and notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the two batteries, the repeated attacks of all the cavalry, a fire of muſquetry well kept up by the French infantry, and their being expos'd in front and flank, theſe aſtoniſhing battalions totally routed the whole body of the French cavalry, and oblig'd the Saxons who came to their aſſiſtance, to retreat. — The regiments du Corps and Hammerſtein, (Hanoverian horſe) the Pruſſian regiment of Holſtein, and the Heſſian horſe and grenadiers, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves prodigiouſly, and repuls'd the attack on the left of the army. — The batteries erected by the Count de la Lippe Buckenburg in the front of Thonhauſen, made great havock among the Swiſs and the grenadiers of France. About nine the French began to give way, at ten they fled in diſorder, and their retreat was cover'd by the Duke of Broglio. The Britiſh artillery perform'd wonders in this action. The Britiſh cavalry did not engage. 25 pieces of cannon, 10 pair of colours, & 7 ſtandards were taken. The loſs of the French, in kill'd, wounded, and priſoners, amounted to 7000

7000 men. That of the allies, to 2800, of which number the Britiſh troops made 1394.

Aug. 1. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick attack'd and defeated the Duke de Briſac, in the mountains of Coveldt. The French loſt many of their men, who were made priſoners, together with five officers of diſtinction. Six pieces of cannon were taken. Meſſieurs Killmanſegg, Dreves, and Bock, contributed greatly to this ſecond victory, by the admirable manœuvres of the troops under their command.

Auguſt 2. Minden ſurrender'd to the allies at diſcretion. A great number of wounded officers, and 1533 private men were made priſoners; and a conſiderable magazine was taken.

Auguſt 2. The king of Pruſſia attack'd the rear guard of the Auſtrians under General Haddick, as they were upon their march to join the Ruſſians, made 1200 priſoners, and took all the ovens, and 300 waggons loaded with flour, together with 50 of powder, which were immediately deſtroy'd. On the 3d, the priſoners made upon Haddick's corps amounted to 1600.

Auguſt 4. The Marquis d'Armentieres raiſed the blockade of Lipſtadt.

Auguſt 4. Major General Amherſt took poſſeſſion of Crown Point, which the French had abandon'd on the firſt inſtant. A conſiderable quantity of ordnance and military ſtores was found at this poſt, and at Ticonderoga.

Auguſt 5. The city of Leipſic ſurrender'd to the army of the Empire.

Aug.

Auguſt 5. Lieutenant General Urff, ſurrounded and took priſoners about 800 of the enemy at Detmold, and made himſelf maſter of the heavy baggage of the French army and the military cheſt of the Saxons. Among the papers found on this occaſion, there was the famous letter of the Duke de Belliſle to Marſhal de Contades, declaring the inability of the French to carry on the war without great contributions drawn from the countries of the allies, and adviſing the Marſhal to make a downright deſart before his line of winter quarters.

Auguſt — The French burnt their forts at Venango, Preſque Iſle, and La Buef, and retir'd to Detroit.

Auguſt 6. The Allies march'd to Bielveld, where they found a conſiderable magazine.

Auguſt 9. The Allies made 400 priſoners at Paderborn, and took another magazine; thoſe at Munſter, Dulmen, and Warendrop, were deſtroy'd by the French.

Auguſt 10. The army of the Empire took poſſeſſion of Halle, Naumbourg, Zeitz, and Halberſtadt.

Auguſt 12. The Creſcent Captain Collingwood, engag'd two French frigates, the Amethyſte of 32 guns and the Barclay of 20; but being diſabled in her rigging, the former eſcap'd; the latter was taken, and carried into Baſſeterre.

Auguſt 12. The King of Pruſſia attack'd Count Soltikoff at Cunnerſdorf, about eleven o' clock in

the morning. For almoſt ſix hours, he drove the Ruſſians from their poſts and intrenchments, with prodigious ſlaughter; but making a deſperate attempt, with his wearied troops, on their laſt fortified eminence near the Jews Burying Ground, his infantry were twice repuls'd with vaſt loſs; his cavalry met with the ſame bad fortune. Night ſaved the ſhatter'd remains of his army. General Putkammer was kill'd in the field; moſt of his Generals, and inferior Officers were wounded; almoſt his whole artillery taken. By a Ruſſian account, publiſh'd ſome time after the battle, the loſs of the Pruſſians amounted to 13316 men, excluſive of the wounded. The Pruſſians on the contrary, including 11,119 wounded, eſtimated their total loſs at 18604 men. The numbers of the two armies were diſproportion'd; that of Pruſſia fell ſhort of 50,000 effective men. The Ruſſians, including a large body of Auſtrians under General Laudohn, exceeded 80,000; of theſe, 2571 were kill'd and 10,722 wounded. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has order'd a thankſgiving to be annually obſerv'd, for perpetuating the memory of this dreadful victory.

Auguſt 15. Luckner's Huſſars routed a conſiderable detachment of the French at Volckmiſſen.

Auguſt 17. The Duke of Holſtein took an entire battalion of the grenadiers Royaux, ſword in hand in ſight of the French army.

Auguſt 18 and 19 — Admiral Boſcawen, with the fleet under his command, burnt the Ocean of 80 guns, the Redoutable of 74, and took the Centaur of 74, the Temeraire of 74, and the Modeſte of 64, off Cape Lagos. M. de la Clue, who commanded the French ſquadron, died of his wounds

was ſolely reported to have

ſome

ſome time afterwards. The Namur's mizen maſt, and both topſail yards, being ſhot away, Admiral Boſcawen was oblig'd to ſhift his flag to the Newark. The French had near 500 men kill'd, and 1800 taken, on board the ſeveral ſhips. The Captains Bently and Stanhope were knighted by his Majeſty for their good behaviour in this action.

Auguſt 19. The Allies took Caſſel with 400 men in garriſon, 1500 wounded, and a conſiderable magazine.

Auguſt 19. The Pruſſians were permitted to evacuate Torgau, leaving behind them their grand magazine, military cheſt, heavy artillery, hoſtages, priſoners of war, and deſerters.

Auguſt 21. Wittenberg capitulated to the army of the Empire, and its garriſon join'd the Pruſſian forces. Major General de Horn was put under arreſt by the King's order, to be tried by a court-martial, for ſurrendering that place.

Auguſt 23. Lieutenant Colonel Freytagg took Ziegenhayn, and made the garriſon of three or four hundred men priſoners of war.

Auguſt 28. Colonel Wunſch retook Wittenberg by capitulation.

Auguſt 28. The troops under the hereditary Prince attack'd Fiſcher's corps at Wetter, diſlodg'd it from that poſt, kill'd many men, and made 400 priſoners of war.

September 1. A detachment of the garriſon of Stettin ſurpriz'd a body of 400 Swedes, and kill'd or took priſoners the greateſt part of it.

Sept. 2. The hereditary Prince ſurpriz'd the French at Neider-Weimar, made ſeveral priſoners, and took two pieces of cannon.

Sept. — Brigadier Murray landed at De Chambaud on the North Shore, above the town of Quebec, and burnt a French magazine, in which were ſome proviſions, ammunition, and all the ſpare ſtores, clothing, arms, and baggage of the army.

Sept. 4. Dreſden ſurrender'd to the army of the Empire under the Prince de Deux Ponts, after having been three years in the hands of the Pruſſians.

Sept. 4. The King of Pruſſia diſlodg'd a conſiderable detachment of Ruſſians from Muhlroſe, where ſeveral hundreds were taken priſoners.

Sept. 4. The French abandon'd their ſtrong camp at Marpurg, and took the route of Gieſſen; having march'd backwards, ſince the firſt of Auguſt, about 200 Engliſh ſtatute miles.

Sept. 6. General Imhoff rais'd the ſiege of Munſter.

Sept. 8. General Wunſch attack'd the army of the Empire near Torgau, (which the Pruſſians had retaken ſome time before) broke their left wing entirely, took their whole camp, and ſeven pieces of cannon, purſued them for an hour towards Eulenburg,

lenburg, and made upwards of 400 men priſoners of war.

Sept. 10. Vice-Admiral Pocock, the third time, attack'd and defeated M. d'Aché. The French fleet conſiſted of three ſhips of 74 guns, one of 70, four of 64, three of 60, two frigates and two ſtore-ſhips; in all 15. The Engliſh had one ſhip of 68 guns, one of 66, one of 64, three of 60, one of 58, two of 50, three frigates, and one fire-ſhip; in all 13. Such a force had never before been ſeen in the Indian Seas. The French had a ſuperiority of 192 guns and 2365 men, beſides a great advantage in the ſize of their ſhips. The engagement laſted from two in the afternoon till four; when the French rear firſt, and ſoon after the center, began to give way; then the van made ſail, ſtood on, and bore away with the whole ſquadron. M. d'Aché having begun the action before the Weymouth and Sunderland could cloſe, and get properly into the engagement, thoſe two ſhips were depriv'd, by the nature of that diſpoſition, of an equal ſhare in the glory of the day. The enemy afterwards reach'd Pondicherry, where they landed 400 European ſeamen, 200 coffrees, about two or three lacks of roupees, and the diamonds taken in the Grantham Indiaman, to the value of two lacks more. The loſs of the French in the action, amounted to near 1500 kill'd and wounded; that of the Engliſh, to 569. Captain Michie of the Newcaſtle, Captain Gore of the Marines, the Lieutenants Redſhaw and Elliot, were among the kill'd. Captain Somerſet of the Cumberland, was wounded in one of his ankles; and Captain Burton receiv'd a contuſion in his head. All the officers and ſeamen behav'd with the utmoſt gallantry, and maintain'd the honour of their country

and the antient reputation of the Britiſh flag. The Moras of 50 guns, was ſaid to have been broken up by the French, before this engagement.

Sept. 10. The Swediſh ſquadron attack'd the twelve Pruſſian veſſels near the iſle of Uſedom, and took eight of them. Uſedom ſurrender'd, and the garriſon of 600 men were made priſoners of war.

Sept. 11. The Caſtle of Marpurg capitulated, and the garriſon of 857 men, officers included, ſurrender'd priſoners of war; a great quantity of proviſions and ammunition was found in the place.

Sept. — The Swedes made themſelves maſters of Templin, near Berlin.

Septemb. 13. Leipſic was retaken by General Wunſch, and three battalions made priſoners of war.

Sept. 13. The Britiſh army landed, an hour before day-break, on the North Shore, within a league of Cape Diamond, and about a mile and an half above the town of Quebec; having gain'd the top of the hill, that was of a very ſteep aſcent, and without any path wide enough for two perſons to go a-breaſt, (which oblig'd the troops to pull themſelves up by the ſtumps and boughs of trees that cover'd the Declivity) General Wolfe then ſaw the French army, under the Marquis de Montcalm, croſſing the river St. Charles; he immediately form'd his line; and both armies drew up in order of battle, a little before ten, on the heights of Abraham. The Britiſh artillery conſiſted of one gun

gun only, which was admirably ſerv'd; the French had two twelve pounders with them. The battle was briſk and animated for ſome time; but the Britiſh troops having reſerv'd their fire till they came within forty yards, and continuing it with vivacity, the enemy were oblig'd to give way in every part. The brave General Wolfe fell at the head of Bragg's and the Louiſburg grenadiers, as they were advancing with their bayonets. Brigadier Monckton receiv'd a wound, about the ſame time, at the head of Laſcelles's, which oblig'd him to quit the field. M. de Montcalm fell in the front of the oppoſite battalions; and Brigadier Senezergues, the ſecond in command, receiv'd a mortal wound. The grenadiers, Bragg's, and Laſcelles's, preſs'd on with their Bayonets; Brigadier Marray, advancing briſkly with his troops, compleated the route on this ſide; The Highlanders, ſupported by Anſtruther's, drove part of the enemy with their broad ſwords into the town, and part to their bridge on the river St. Charles. Brigadier Townſhend, upon whom the command now devolv'd, having already prevented the French from flanking the left of the army, where he was poſted, repair'd at this time to the center; reſtor'd order to the troops whom the hurry of ſucceſs had put into ſome confuſion; watch'd the motions of M. de Bougainville, who with a freſh corps of 1500 men from Cape-Rouge, ſeem'd to have a deſign upon his rear; and render'd the victory ſecure. Two pieces of cannon were taken. The French loſt about 1500 men kill'd and wounded, chiefly regulars; that of the Engliſh was comparatively ſmall, amounting to no more than 58 kill'd, 596 wounded, and 3 miſſing; In all, 657.

Sep-

Sept. — Prince Henry of Pruſſia made himſelf maſter of the Auſtrian magazines at Gorlitz, Gabel, Zittau, and Bomiſch-Friedland, on the frontiers of Bohemia; and Major-General Stutterheim took about 700 priſoners.

Sept. 18. The town of Quebec ſurrender'd to Vice-Admiral Saunders and Brigadier Townſhend. The garriſon of near 1000 men, officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, capitulated to be imbark'd for the firſt port in France. A great quantity of artillery and military ſtores, was found in the town, and the intrenchments along the Beauport ſhore.

Sept. 21. General Wunſch with the vanguard of the Pruſſian army, gain'd a conſiderable advantage near Neuſtadt, over the army of the empire commanded by the Prince de Deux-Ponts; whilſt General Rebentiſch, at the head of five battalions and fifteen ſquadrons of the right wing, was engag'd with the Auſtrians under General Haddick near Stroiſchen: the Pruſſian cavalry were twice repuls'd by that of the Auſtrians; the infantry ſtood their ground with great firmneſs, and remain'd on the field of battle: but General Finck, the commander in chief, having reaſon to think that the Prince de Deux-Ponts, or General Haddick, intended to renew the engagement next day, order'd General Rebentiſch to return, at midnight, into the firſt line. The Pruſſians took one piece of cannon, and loſt five of their own, when their cavalry were repuls'd the ſecond time. General Finck ſtill remain'd in his Camp at Corbitz near Dreſden, on the 24th, when the army of the Empire was retiring to Keſſeldorf. The loſs of the Pruſſians in theſe two engagements amounted to about 1000 men;

men; that of the Auſtrians and Imperialiſts, in kill'd, wounded and Priſoners, exceeded 4000.

S.pt. 25. Prince Henry of Pruſſia left his camp at Hermſdorf near Gorlitz, in the evening of the 23d, and took his route by Rothenburg to Hoyerſwerda; where, after a march of eleven German miles, he ſurpriz'd General Vehla, kill'd 600 Auſtrians in the field and in the woods, made near 1500 priſoners, among whom was the General himſelf with upwards of 20 Officers, and took three pieces of cannon.

Sept. 26. Major Brereton took Trivatoor (in the Eaſt Indies) and made, one Captain with 22 men of the Lorrain regiment, and 8 Huſſars, priſoners of war.

October 1. Major Brereton order'd the Majors Monſon and Caillaud to attack Wandewaſh-Pettah (a Pettah is a Village belonging to, and commonly ſurrounding, every Indian Fort) at one end with 500 men; while Major Gordon made another attack, at the ſame time, with 200 men between the Fort and the Pettah: the former met with little reſiſtance in entering the Pettah; but the latter was only able to carry 20 men in with him, his Party having been broke by the fire of the enemy. At day-break, the French charg'd the Engliſh with vigour, and. after a diſpute of near two hours, oblig'd them to abandon the Pettah with the loſs of four guns and 202 men (among whom were eleven Officers) in the action and retreat. The French ſuffer'd equally in point of numbers; but the loſs of ſo many Officers of approved valour and merit, was an eſſential advantage to the enemy. The Engliſh return'd to their cantonment at Conje-

Conjeveram. The French ſoon afterwards laid ſiege to Tagada near Trichinopoly; and, having entirely routed Lieutenant Raillard, who came with a ſmall party to its relief, obtain'd poſſeſſion of the fort, which Serjeant Hunterman ſurrender'd upon honourable terms. After this ſucceſs, the French attack'd and carried Seringham, which was gallantly defended by two companies of Sepoys, who were cruelly treated for their bravery.

October 13. The French having a little fleet on Lake Champlain, conſiſting of a new veſſel of 16 guns, a ſchooner of 10, and three ſloops of 8, with ſwivels in all of them; General Amherſt was oblig'd to defer his expedition againſt Mr. Bourlemaque on the Iſle au Noix, till he ſhould be able to command that Lake. On the 11th of October, the General and the troops imbark'd in four Columns on board the batteaus, under convoy of a radeau of ſix 24 pounders, and a brigantine of 18 guns and 20 ſwivels, and a ſloop of 16 guns and 22 ſwivels, the whole commanded by Captain Loring. The French, on the 13th ſunk two of their ſloops in five fathom water, and ran the third a-ground, to prevent their falling into Captain Loring's hands. Contrary winds, and the approach of winter, oblig'd General Amherſt to abandon his enterprize againſt the Iſle au Noix, after he had obtain'd this ſuperiority upon the Lake.

October 14. M. des Eſſars in the Condé of 64 guns, together with a frigate of 22, and two other veſſels, attack'd and took Gombroon, a defenceleſs factory about 15 degrees weſt of Surat. Gombroon is an European name for Bunder-Abbaſſi, which was built by the great Shaw Abbas Sophi of Perſia, after he had, with the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh

gliſh, taken Ormus from the Portugueſe, and ruin'd it. By the 4th and 6th articles of capitulation, M. d'Eſtaing, then on board the Condé, made his own exchange, and ſet himſelf at liberty from the parole which he gave at Madraſs, and which ran in the uſual form, "not to ſerve directly or indirectly againſt the Engliſh, during the "preſent war, or till he ſhould be regularly exchang'd." This gentleman, in the ſame ſhip, deſtroy'd all the Engliſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Sumatra, in the courſe of the following year: of which exploit, a very magnificent account was publiſh'd in the Amſterdam Gazette.

October 23. Colonel Luckner attack'd a ſtrong poſt of the French at Neider-Brechen, kill'd one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, two Captains, between 40 and 50 inferiour officers and private men; made an officer and 71 private men priſoners; and took 99 horſes, together with 112 waggons loaded with forage.

October — The Swedes were driven from Paſſewalk and Demmin by General Manteuffel, who ſeiz'd their military cheſt at the latter place.

October 29. Baron Gemminghen, who commanded the rear-guard of the Duke d'Aremberg's troops, was defeated near Pretſch, by the Generals Rebentiſch and Wunſch, under the orders of Prince Henry. The Auſtrians loſt part of their tents, a large quantity of baggage, and ſome cannon in the engagement; Baron Gemminghen, 20 officers, and 1200 private men were made priſoners. The next day General Finck made more priſoners at Dabem.

November

November 5. The Swedes abandon'd Anclam, and repaſs'd the Peene.

Nov. 20. M. de Gayon, having obtain'd on the 20th the terms he demanded from the Count de la Lippe, march'd out of the town of Munſter on the 21ſt, and General Imhoff enter'd it on the 22d.

Nov. 20 and 21. At Maxen, not far from Struppen, in the neighbourhood of the famous camp of Pirna; Marſhal Daun ſurpriz'd, ſurrounded, and made priſoners 12,762 Pruſſians, including Officers and Generals; took 24 ſtandards, 96 colours, 3 pair of ſilver-kettle drums, one of braſs, and 70 pieces of cannon of different bores. The Auſtrians loſt about 1000 men. The names of the nine Pruſſian Generals were, Finck, Rebentiſch, Wunſch, Platten, Lindſtaedt, Moſel, Bredow, Faſult, and Gerſdorff.

Nov. 20. The French fleet under Marſhal Conflans, (having been reinforc'd by draughts from M. Bompart's ſquadron, which arriv'd on the 8th of November, after the violence of the wind had driven Sir Edward Hawke into Torbay) ſet ſail on the 14th, from the harbour of Breſt. M. Conflans diſcover'd Commodore Duff's ſquadron of frigates at four o' clock in the morning of the 20th, but chaſing it in a line, Sir Edward Hawke appear'd in ſight time enough to prevent its capture. About half an hour paſt two in the afternoon, the engagement began between the two fleets, to the ſouthward of Belliſle. About four, the Formidable of 80 guns 1000 men, ſtruck after a deſperate reſiſtance. A little after this, the Theſeé of 74 guns 815 men, a new ſhip, uninjur'd by the fire of the Brit-

Britiſh fleet, rowl'd ſeveral times in deep plunges and ſunk on her broadſide. The Superbe of 70 guns 800 men, which had likewiſe receiv'd no injury in the action, ſunk inſtantly like a ſtone; out of the crews of theſe two ſhips, 50 only were ſaved. By day-break, on the 21ſt, the Reſolution of 74 guns Captain Speke, was diſcover'd diſmaſted on a large ſand bank call'd "the Four." The Eſſex of 64 guns Captain Obrian, having been order'd to ſlip, and purſue the French Heros of 74 guns, and the Soleil Royal of 80 guns (which under cover of the night had anchor'd among the Britiſh fleet, and then cut, and run aſhore, to the weſtward of Croizie) alſo unfortunately ſtruck upon the ſame bank. Both theſe ſhips were irrecoverably loſt, and their remains ſet on fire. About fourſcore of the Reſolution's company, in ſpite of the Captain's remonſtrances, made rafts, put off, and were driven out to ſea: one Lieutenant, with a boat's crew, belonging to the Eſſex, was driven on the French ſhore: the reſt of the crew, in both ſhips were preſerv'd. On the 22d, the Soleil-Royal and the Heros were deſtroy'd; the former by the French, the latter by the Engliſh. Seven or eight of the French line of battle ſhips got into the river Vilaine; the remainder put out to ſea the night of the action, and afterwards retir'd into one of the ports in the iſle of Aix, from whence they were brought into the river Charante. The Heros having ſtruck to the Magnanime, before ſhe was deſtroy'd; Lord Howe demanded the crew, as his priſoners, at the Duc d'Aiguillon's table: the fact was acknowledg'd, but the diſcuſſion of ſo nice a point, was left to their reſpective Sovereigns. Only nine of the Britiſh ſhips had any ſhare in this victory. The Juſte, a French ſhip of 70 guns, was afterwards loſt in that narrow and dangerous paſ-

ſage

ſage between the Four and Croizie; of 800 men, a tenth only was ſaved. The French fleet conſiſted of 25 ſhips, four of which were frigates; the Engliſh, of 33; ten of which were frigates from 50 to 28 guns. His Majeſty to recompence this important ſervice, granted a penſion of 2000 pounds per annum to Sir Edward Hawke, for his life, and for the lives of his two ſons, and the ſurvivor of them; and Sir Edward afterwards receiv'd the unanimous thanks of the Houſe of Commons.

Nov. 24. The Calcutta Captain Wilſon, Duke of Dorſet Captain Forreſter, and Hardwick Captain Sampſon, having demanded, of the Dutch Commodore, an Engliſh ſnow, and four or five ſloops, which he had arbitrarily ſtopp'd in the river Bengal, and that demand not being complied with, began a bold and reſolute engagement with the ſeven Dutch ſhips under the Commodore's orders. After an action of two hours, the Commodore ſtruck, with three other ſhips; the remaining three ran down the river, and fell into the hands of the Royal George and the Oxford Indiamen

Nov. 24. Colonel Forde, with 350 Europeans, 1500 Sepoys, 20 Gentlemen of the independent Company mounted, 50 Perſian horſe, and about 30 Volunteers, intending to halt at Chandanagore; was fir'd upon by the Dutch troops, which had occupied that place; the Colonel immediately diſlodg'd them, kill'd near 50, and purſued the reſt to the walls of their own Fort Chincura: he took upon this occaſion four field pieces and all their baggage.

Nov. 25. The Dutch army, compos'd of Europeans and Buggeſſes, having advanc'd from their ſhips near to Chincura, Colonel Forde met them

in

in a neighbouring plain, gave them battle, and put them to flight in ſuch a manner, that very few eſcap'd being kill'd or taken priſoners. In conſequence of this victory, a treaty was concluded between the Engliſh and the Director and Council of Chincura, to the advantage of the former.

Nov. 30 The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, and Prince Charles of Bevern, defeated, near Fulda, three battalions of grenadiers, and the regiment of Wernick, being part of the army of the Duke of Wirtemberg. A conſiderable number of theſe battalions was cut to pieces, the reſt threw down their arms, and were made priſoners of war, with all their officers; the hereditary Prince took from them, two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours, their baggage, and beſt cloathes, in which they were dreſs'd that day for a feu de joye.

Nov. 30. The garriſon of Wondivaſh (in the Eaſt Indies) conſiſting of 5 ſubaltern Officers, 63 private Europeans, and 500 Sepoys, ſurrender'd priſoners of war to Colonel Coote; 49 pieces of cannon were taken, with a great quantity of Ammunition.

Dec. 4. The Mermaid of 24 guns ſtruck on Walker's, Key, one of the moſt northern of the Bahamas, and was loſt; the crew were ſaved.

Dec. 3 and 4. Lieutenant General Beck, under the orders of Marſhal Daun, attack'd and defeated a conſiderable body of Pruſſians, near Meiſſen, commanded by General Diercke; many of the Pruſſians were cut to pieces; Major Gen. Diercke himſelf, 55 Officers, and the three battalions of Hauſen, Canitz, and Bernbourg, beſides dragoons and

and Huſſars, were made priſoners; 8 pieces of cannon, 61 braſs drums, all the baggage, and a conſiderable number of horſes were taken.

Dec. 10. The fort of Carangoly (in the Eaſt Indies) ſurrender'd to Colonel Coote upon honourable terms; five out of nine guns were diſmounted.

Dec. — The Hunter and Eſther cutters, ſtation'd off Havre de Grace, were taken by a French frigate that came out of Havre for that purpoſe.

Dec. 25. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwich arriv'd at Chemnitz in Saxony, with a body of 10 or 12,000 men, detach'd from the army of Prince Ferdinand, to the aſſiſtance of the King of Pruſſia.

Dec. 26. Governour Littleton concluded a treaty of peace and friendſhip, at Fort Prince George in South Carolina, with Attakullakulla or the little Carpenter, Deputy of the whole Cherokee Nation, and other principal Cherokees, which that Nation ſoon afterwards violated in the moſt open and ſhameful manner.

Dec. 29. Colonel Luckner with his Chaſſeurs, cut to pieces or made priſoners, a body of 400 French volunteers, (excepting 22 men only, who eſcap'd) and took one piece of cannon.

Dec. — M. Scheiter paſs'd the Rhine, ſurpriz'd a French Detachment, burnt a large magazine, and took the whole baggage of the Swiſs regiment of Jenner, without any loſs on his ſide.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the ſervice of the year 1759.

Twelve millions, ſeven hundred forty nine thouſand, eight hundred and ſixty pounds.

A liſt

A list of many considerable privateers, &c. and arm'd merchantmen, taken by his Majesty's ships of war, from the 31st of December 1758 to the 31st of December 1759.

January.	guns.	men.	captors.
The Machault of Granville	24 nine pounders.	240	taken by the Juno Captain Phillips.
The St. Michael of Dunkirk, with a ransomer on board.	6	50	by the Saphire.
A privateer	6	}	by the Antigua sloop.
A privateer	12		
The Marquis de Marigny of Granville	20	194	by the Montague Captain Parker.
February.			
The Moras of St. Maloe	22	202	by the Unicorn Captain Graves.
A privateer			by a man of war, and sent into Cork.
The Hardi Mendiant of Dunkirk	8	60	by the Mountague Captain Parker.

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	guns.	men.	captors.
La Mouche of Havre	8	80	by the Coventry and Thames.
March.			
The Cabriolet of Dunkirk	6	58	by the Jamaica ſloop.
A privateer of St. Maloe	22 nine pounders.	250	by the Adventure of 32 guns Captain Moore.
La Maria Catherine	8		by the Amazon Captain Norton.
April.			
A cutter, of Dunkirk	8	60	by one of his Majeſty's cutters.
Marquis de Barail of Dunkirk	14	104	by the Brilliant and Deptford.
The Carilloneur of Dunkirk	8	60	by the Grace cutter and the Rocheſter's boats.
Conquerant of Cherburg	6 carriage 10 ſwivels	29	by the Tamer frigate Capt. Hughes.
Chaſſeur of Dunkirk	6 carriage	41	

	guns.	men.	captors.
Diſpatch of Morlaix	10 carriage 8 ſwivels	30	by the Diligence ſloop Capt. Eaſtwood.
Baſque of Bayonne	22 carriage	210	by the Brilliant Captain Parker.
Le Vieux of Bourdeaux	8 carriage	36	by the Surprize Captain Antrobus.
Le Velour from St. Domingo	24	110	by the Favourite of 20 guns, of a much inferiour weight of metal, Captain Edwards commander; the engagement continued for 2 hours and an half. Captain Edwards had been Lieutenant of the Tartar.
May.			
A privateer	8 carriage 6 ſwivels	52	by the Liverpool Captain Knight.
La Dunkerquoiſe of Dunkirk	8 carriage	52	by the Stag Captain Angel.
The Counteſs of Serſe of Dunkirk with two ranſomers, pierc'd for 22 guns	18	187	by the Adventure Captain Moore.

June.	guns.	men.	captors.
The Bona Eſperanza			by the Penguin.
A privateer			by the Adventure.
July.			
Lanouvelle Hirondelle of Dunkirk with one ranſomer	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	35	by the Liverpool Captain Knight.

Two Dutch ſhips, of about 350 tons each, loaded with 73 tons of biſcuit, 51 quarters of beef and pork, 200 barrels of powder, and a vaſt quantity of cannon ball, and bombs taken by the Succeſs.

Auguſt.

Two privateers			by the Antelope and Jamaica ſloop.
A privateer, M. Palanqui commander			by the Lively Honourable Frederick Maitland.

The Favourite ſloop from Pondicherry to Mauritius was taken by the Royal George Indiaman Captain Beamiſh, and carried into Madraſs; ſhe had two Colonels and a Captain on board, and 40,000 rupees (2*s* 4*d* to 5*d* each) in ſpecie.

September.	guns.	men.	captors.
The Mercury ſchooner, a tender to the Breſt-fleet	4	36	taken from under Cameret-fort by the boats of Sir Edward Hawke's ſquadron.
The Aimiable Granadina of Port au Prince	13	70	by the ſloop Mars (a tender to the Marlborough) James Paterſon commander; after an engagement of an hour and an half.
Two French Privateers			run aſhore at Guadalupe, and burnt by the Fortune ſloop of 10 guns, commanded by Mr. Rott firſt Lieutenant to Commodore Moore.

October.			
A privateer	6		driven aſhore at Point Noir in Guadaloupe, by the Antigua ſloop.

November.

The Seneſterre, Duke de Fronſac, and Solcil-Royal, ſtruck on a ſand bank in St. Lawrence river, below Quebec, and were loſt.

December.	guns.	men.	captors.
A cutter of Boulogne			taken by two of his Majeſty's cutters.
The Cheſaria of 500 tons, with ſix guns unmounted in her hold	18	100	by the Rippon. —— ſhe ſail'd from a place twenty leagues above Quebec
The Infernal	10		carried into Barbadoes by the Amazon.

1760.

January — AN advanc'd poſt of the Allies at Herborn, conſiſting of a Captain and 100 men, was obliged to ſubmit to the French after a vigorous reſiſtance.

Jan. 7. M. de Derenthal reliev'd the Caſtle of Dillenbourg, made 40 French officers and 700 private men priſoners, and took ſeven pair of colours, with two pieces of cannon.

Jan. 7. Major Keith's Highlanders and Luckner's Huſſars, attack'd Baufremont's dragoons in the village of Eybach, kill'd and diſpers'd great part of them, made about 80 priſoners, and took near 200 horſes with the baggage of the regiment. The Highlanders greatly diſtinguiſh'd themſelves on this occaſion.

Jan. 11. The Marquiſs of Granby bomb-ketch, was run down by the Bird tender, to the eaſt-ward of the iſland of May in the Firth of Forth, and ſunk immediately to the bottom.

Jan. — A French Eaſt-Indiaman, taken about two years before by the Protector, a ſhip belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, was condemn'd in Doctors Commons as a lawful capture.

Jan. 22. Colonel Eyre Coote defeated Lieutenant General Lally near Wondivaſh. The French force

force was compos'd of 2200 Europeans, 300 Cofferies or Caffres from Madagaſcar, and between 9 and 10,000 black troops. The Engliſh amounted to 1700 Europeans and 3500 black troops. The French, in their own account, own'd the loſs of 800 men kill'd and wounded, 200 of whom the Conquerors buried in the field. Among the priſoners were Brigadier General Buſſy, Le Chevalier Godeville quarter maſter general, Lieutenant Colonel Murphy, of Lally's regiment, Le Chevalier de Poete Knight of Malta (who afterwards died of his wounds) three Captains, five Lieutenants, and two Enſigns. Twelve pieces of iron cannon, and ten of braſs were taken, together with a quantity of ſhot, and all implements belonging to the train. The loſs of the victorious army amounted to 192 Europeans and 70 Blacks kill'd and wounded. The gallant Major Brereton died of his wounds. M. Lally blew up a large magazine of powder in his retreat; and ſoon afterwards recall'd all his troops from Seringham, conſiſting of near 500 European horſe and foot. After this victory, Colonel Coote detach'd Captain de Vaſſerot to lay waſte the bounds of Pondicherry, who brought off a booty of 4000 head of cattle.

Jan. 27 and 28. —— Count Ferſen, the Swediſh General, ſurpriz'd the Pruſſians in the ſuburb of Anclam, drove them into the town, and enter'd it with them, took General Manteuffel priſoner with about 300 men, kill'd 13, wounded 12, and made himſelf maſter of 3 pieces of cannon: Major General Stutterheim collected the ſcatter'd Pruſſians, and obliged the Swedes to retire.

Jan. 29. Le Chevalier de Tilly ſurrender'd Chittiput to Colonel Coote. Four Officers, 127 Europeans,

peans, and 300 Seapoys were made priſoners; and nine guns taken, with a quantity of ammunition. About this time Captain Wood inveſted Arcot, got poſſeſſion of the Pettah, routed Zulapherzing's Forces, and took his whole camp.

Jan. 30. Captain Smith, with a detachment, intercepted a party of the enemy going from Arcot to Gingey, and took one Captain of the Lorrain regiment, 3 Commiſſaries, 10 Europeans, 50 Seapoys, and 2 pieces of braſs cannon 8 pounders.

Jan. 30. By a liſt publiſh'd on this day in Antigua, it appear'd that the ſquadron under Commodore Moore, from the 30th of Auguſt 1757 to the 26th of December 1759, had taken 53 French privateers, ~~drove~~ 3 aſhore, and retaken 24 Engliſh veſſels.

Feb. 2. Timmery ſurrender'd to Major Monſon; one Serjeant, 20 Europeans, 60 Seapoys, and ſix pieces of cannon were taken.

Feb. 10. Arcot ſurrender'd to Colonel Coote. 3 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 236 Europeans, and between 2 and 300 Seapoys, were made priſoners of war, 4 mortars, and 22 pieces of cannon were taken, together with a great quantity of all military ſtores. The very day that Arcot ſurrender'd, 27 Huſſars deſerted, with their horſes and arms, and came over to Colonel Coote; not long afterwards, the whole body of European cavalry, in the French King's ſervice, follow'd that example. In this whole expedition from the 30th of November to the 10th of February incluſive, the French loſt 1081 Europeans kill'd, wounded, and priſoners; 27 deſerters, 1360 Seapoys, 114 pieces of cannon

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in iron and braſs, 4 mortars, and a very conſiderable quantity of ammunition.

Febr. — The Falmouth, a ſhip belonging to Admiral Corniſh's ſquadron, obliged the Haerlem to run aſhore, two leagues to the northward of Pondicherry. — The garriſons of Permacoil and Alemparvé, ſurrender'd Priſoners of War.

Febr. 15. In the night, the Ramilies of 90 guns, 734 men Captain Taylor, daſh'd to pieces, in a violent ſtorm, againſt a rock between the Start Point and Plymouth. One midſhipman aud 26 ſeamen were ſaved; the Captain and all the reſt of the crew unfortunately periſh'd. — The Hawke cutter with one officer and 12 men was loſt in the ſame terrible ſtorm.

Febr. 20. The Auſtrians, under General Beck, attack'd the Pruſſians, under General Czetteritz, near Torgau; the loſs in this affair was of no great importance, but the Pruſſian General had the misfortune to be taken priſoner, with two ſquadrons of light cavalry.

Febr. 21. The caſtle of Carrickfergus capitulated to Brigadier General Flobert at the head of 1000 French troops; and Lieutenant Colonel Jennings ſurrender'd himſelf priſoner of war, together with four companies of Major General Strode's regiment. Colonel Jennings bravely repuls'd the enemy in their firſt attack upon the Caſtle, which they endeavour'd to take by aſſault; but the place being abſolutely untenable, and the ſoldiers in want of ball, he was obliged to propoſe terms of capitulation. M. Flobert was wounded in the leg, and left at Carrickfergus when the troops reimbark'd

bark'd. Colonel Jennings receiv'd the thanks of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons for his bravery and conduct.

Febr. — The Thames Captain Richard Saunders, from Leghorn to London, valued at 100,000 pounds ſterling, was taken by the Fulvie privateer of Dunkirk and her conſort, each of them pierc'd for 22 guns and mounting 18, after an engagement of two hours.

Febr. 29. Captain Elliot in the Æolus of 32 guns 220 men, together with Captain Clements in the Pallas of 36 guns 240 men, and Captain Logie in the Brilliant of 36 guns 240 men, attack'd and took the Marſhal Belliſle of 44 guns 545 men (troops included) Captain Thurot, La Blonde 32 guns 400 men Captain La Kayce, and the Terpſichore 26 guns 300 men Captain Deſrauaudais: the engagement was between the Mull of Galloway and the Iſle of Man, and laſted upwards of an hour and an half. The French had near 300 kill'd and wounded; the Engliſh, no more than 5 kill'd and 31 wounded. Captain Elliot and his gallant companions receiv'd the thanks of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons for this important Service. M. Thurot, who fell in the action, was an excellent ſeaman, a brave officer, and a generous enemy.

March 12. Major Podewills, with 300 Pruſſian dragoons and Huſſars, ſurpriz'd 1400 Coſſacks at Arenſwalde, kill'd a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and 80 men, made 30 priſoners, and brought away 40 horſes.

Mar.

March 15 and 16. General Laudohn, with a conſiderable force, attack'd, near Newſtadt, the Captains Blumenthal and Zittzwitz, with the regiment of Manteuffel, and a ſquadron of the dragroons of Bareith, under their command. Five cover'd waggons laden with baggage, and 18 carts with meal and oats, fell into the hands of the Auſtrians, who ſuffer'd nevertheleſs in the engagement, loſing 28 officers and near 1000 men kill'd and wounded; the total loſs of the Pruſſians did not exceed 200 men. The Auſtrians abandon'd Newſtadt on the 17th.

March 16 and 17. A body of light troops of the army of the Empire, under the orders of General Luckzinſki, ſurpriz'd at Zeitz, and carried off, 8 officers and 100 private men of a Pruſſian regiment of Carabineers.

March — The Tartar's prize, a frigate of 20 guns, founder'd in the Mediterranean, but the officers and crew were taken up by a Daniſh ſhip, and carried into Malta.

March 28. The Penguin frigate of 20 guns, Captain Harris, was taken and ſunk, off Vigo, by the Malicieuſe of 36 guns and the Opale of 32.

April 2. The Condé Eaſt-Indiaman of 36 guns and a frigate of 18 with 800 men under the Count d'Eſtaign, oblig'd the crew of the Denham Indiaman to ſet fire to her, and afterwards deſtroy'd the Engliſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Sumatra.

April

April 4. The Biddeford of 20 guns Captain Skinner, and the Flamborough of 24 guns Captain Kennedy, engag'd the Opale of 32 guns 250 men the Marquis d'Ars commander, and the Malicieuſe of 36 guns 250 men M. de Goimpy commander. The battle laſted between three and four hours, when the French frigates fled with all the ſail they could make. Captain Skinner was unfortunately kill'd in the action, and his Lieutenant Mr. Knollys died of his wounds ſoon afterwards. Mr. Stace the Maſter, fought the ſhip till the enemy made off. This engagement did great honour to the Britiſh Marine.

April 5. Carical in the Eaſt-Indies, a ſmall pentagon, but of great ſtrength, and built exactly on the plan of Liſle, ſurrender'd to the land and ſea Officers under Rear Admiral Corniſh and Major Monſon.

April 28. The regiment of M. D'Apchon, together with ſome Volunteers, attack'd Colonel Freytagg in Vacha, who was obliged to abandon that town; but taking poſt upon a riſing ground, he kept the French in play, till two battalions of grenadiers came to his Aſſiſtance; the French then retir'd, but were purſued for three leagues, attack'd and ~~drove~~ from Geiſa, where they had intended to quarter that night.

April 28. The Chevalier de Levis, at the head of 10,000 French and Canadians, and 500 Indians, was attack'd by Brigadier General Murray, with 3000 men only, near Quebec. The action laſted an hour and three quarters, when General Murray was oblig'd to retreat, after having loſt 259 kill'd, 13 pri-

13 priſoners, and 832 wounded and miſſing. Lieutenant Colonel Burton, Major Dalling, and Captain Ince, were mention'd with honour in the General's account of this battle. All the officers and ſoldiers did their Duty. The French, by their own confeſſion, had 2500 men kill'd and wounded. The cannon, which could not be brought off, were nail'd up. The ſeverity of the climate, and the ſcurvy, had already deſtroy'd 1000 of the garriſon, and rendred 2000 more totally unfit for any ſervice.

Apr. 29. The Prince of Wales, a rich ſhip from Genoa and Leghorn, valued at 50,000 pounds, was taken by a French frigate.

May 2 and 3. — Two hundred pick'd men of the Pruſſian army, who were ſent to mark out a camp near the Elbe, were taken priſoners by General Laſci, after a gallant defence.

May 5. The Pruſſians abandon'd Noſſen, and ſet fire to their magazine; but the Auſtrians came up time enough to ſave part of it.

May 16 and 17. In the night of the 28th of April, the French open'd trenches againſt the town of Quebec; but retir'd with precipitation between the 16 and 17th of May, on the arrival of part of the Britiſh fleet. They left behind them, their camp ſtanding, all their baggage, ſtores, magazines of proviſions and ammunition; 34 pieces of battering-cannon, (4 of which were braſs twelve pounders) 10 field pieces, 6 mortars, 4 petards, a large quantity of ſcaling ladders, and intrenching tools beyond number. The day before this retreat, Captain Schomberg of the Diana and Captain Deane

Deane of the Loweſtoffe, had been order'd by Commodore Swanton, to attack two frigates, two arm'd ſhips, and many ſmaller veſſels, which lay above the town. The French fled in the greateſt confuſion; the Pomona frigate was driven on ſhore above Cape Diamond; the Atalanta ran herſelf aſhore, and was burnt at Point au Tremble, about 10 leagues above Quebec; Moſt of the other ſhips and veſſels were likewiſe driven aſhore, or effectually deſtroy'd. The Loweſtoffe, in purſuit of theſe frigates, was loſt upon ſome unknown rocks, but the officers and men were ſaved. In conſequence of theſe ſucceſſes, a nation of Indians ſurrender'd themſelves to the Engliſh, and enter'd into an alliance with them.

May 24. The French garriſon, of 500 men, under Brigadier Waldener, at Butzbach, were defeated by Colonel Luckner; four officers and 100 private men were made priſoners; the reſt were either cut to pieces, or diſpers'd.

May 29. A company of grenadiers of the regiment Dauphine, were made priſoners of war by the Black Huſſars of the allies, in a ſlight ſkirmiſh near Fulda.

June 1. Colonel Montgomery and Major Grant deſtroy'd Eſtato, Sugar-Town, and every village and houſe in the lower Nation of the Cherokees.

Jun. 1. By an account collected from Lloyd's liſts, it appear'd, that between the firſt of June 1756, and the firſt of June 1760, the number of ſhips taken by the French amounted to 2539, including 78 privateers: of this number 321 were retaken. During the ſame ſpace of time, the number

ber of ſhips taken by the Engliſh amounted to 944, of which 243 were privateers.

June — The Ruſſian General Tottleben made 200 Pruſſians priſoners of war near Coſlin, and routed two independent battalions.

June — General Wolferſdorf, under the orders of General Laudohn, took poſſeſſion of the almoſt impregnable lines of Landſhut, and of the fortreſs of that name, which were abandon'd by General Fouquet.

June 17. General Fouquet repoſſeſs'd himſelf of Landſhut, and all the neighbouring heights.

June 17 and 18. General Laudohn with a body of 12000 volunteers, made a general aſſault upon the town of Glatz, but was repuls'd by Colonel D'O, who commanded in that fortreſs, with conſiderable loſs.

June — The Pruſſians under General Forcade obliged the Ruſſian General Tottleben to retire, after a ſmart engagement; but the latter being reinforc'd by part of the vanguard of the army deſtin'd for Pomerania, General Forcade was attack'd in his turn, and defeated, with the loſs of 500 men kill'd, beſides priſoners and deſerters.

June 23. General Laudohn, at the head of near 50,000 men, attack'd the Pruſſians under General Fouquet, near Landſhut; and drove them from their different poſts, in which they were ſtrongly intrench'd: the action began at a quarter before two in the morning; in leſs than an hour, the Auſtrians carried the intrenchments on the eminences

nences of Buckberg and Doctorſberg; the line of communication between thoſe eminences was afterwards forced; and the Pruſſians, having been ſucceſſively diſlodged from their remaining poſts, were at laſt obliged to lay down their arms in the field about eight o' clock in the morning, and aſk for quarter. 7800 men (almoſt the whole of the Pruſſian army that ſurviv'd the engagement) were made priſoners of war, and 49 pieces of ordnance of different bores, 9 haubitzers, 24 ammunition waggons, 34 pair of colours, 2 ſtandards, one pair of ſilver kettle drums, fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Auſtrians acknowledged only the loſs of 767 kill'd, 2087 wounded, and 351 miſſing. General Laudohn, in his particular detail of this victory, diſtinguiſh'd the merit and ſervices of his Generals and Officers in ſo handſome a manner, that he deſerv'd to be as much eſteem'd for his modeſty, as he had been admir'd for his military abilities.

June 30. The caſtle of Marburg ſurrender'd to the French, and the garriſon of near 400 men were made priſoners of war.

July 1. Between the 24th of June and the 1ſt of July, Colonel Archibald Montgomery, with a detachment of the royal regiment of foot, the Highland regiment, and a part of the South-Carolina provincials, march'd to the town of Etchoey in the middle ſettlements of the Cherokee nation, and return'd back again to his camp at Fort Prince George, being, in all, 160 miles: on the 27th of June he engag'd with, and repuls'd, the Indians who oppos'd themſelves to his march. The dangerous paſſages through narrow defiles, and gaps of mountains, might have enabled an handful of

men to reſiſt the efforts of a whole army; but in ſpight of theſe difficulties, Colonel Montgomery deſtroy'd the Cherokee ſettlement at Etchoey (in which he found 500 buſhels of Indian corn) with the loſs only of 20 men kill'd and 77 wounded.

July 3. A fire broke out in the dockyard at Portſmouth, and deſtroy'd the rope-houſe, ſpinning-houſe, hemp-houſe, and one of the ſtore-houſes. This accident was ſuppos'd to have been the effect of lightning.

July 8. Captain Byron in the Fame, together with the Dorſetſhire, Achilles, Scarborough, and Repulſe, deſtroy'd, in Chaleurs Bay, the Machaux frigate of 30 guns, two large ſtoreſhips, nineteen ſail of ſmaller veſſels, two batteries, and two hundred houſes.

July 10. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick engag'd a very conſiderable body of the French army on the heights of Corbach; but, after a vigorous diſpute, was oblig'd to retire in ſome confuſion. General Count Kielmanſegge, Major General Griffin, and the two battalions of Brudenel and Carr, greatly diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in this affair: the hereditary Prince, putting himſelf at the head of a ſquadron of Blands (commanded by Major Mill) and Howard's Regiment of dragoons, charg'd the enemy ſo furiouſly and effectually with theſe brave troops, that he enabled his infantry to make a ſafe retreat: he receiv'd a ſlight wound in the ſhoulder. Twelve pieces of cannon, four haubitzers, and thirty ammunition waggons fell into the hands of the French, whoſe loſs in kill'd and wounded was computed at 700 men. The total

loſs

loſs of the Allies, in kill'd, wounded and miſſing, amounted to 824.

July 16. The caſtle of Dillingbourg, after an honourable defence, ſurrender'd to the French; and the garriſon, conſiſting of near 250 men, were made priſoners of war.

July 16. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick ſurpriz'd and defeated a body of the French under Major General Glaubitz, near the village of Erxdorf at ſome diſtance from Ziegenhayn. Two battalions of Royal Baviere, three of Anhalt, together with the Major General himſelf and the Prince of Anhalt Coethen, were made priſoners of war; five pieces of artillery, one hautbitzer, and all their arms and baggage, were taken. Elliot's regiment of light-horſe under Major Erſkine, behav'd with remarkable intrepidity. The whole number of priſoners amounted to 177 officers and 2482 private men. The loſs on the part of the Allies, did not exceed 85 kill'd, 95 wounded, and 6 miſſing.

July 18. The Allies evacuated Paderborn, of which the French took poſſeſſion.

July — A French frigate of 28 guns and 180 men, bound to Quebec with ſtores, was loſt on the iſland of Flora, and all the men, except about 28, were drown'd.

or Flores one of the Azores

July 22. — Between the ſecond and ſeventh of July, the King of Pruſſia, having march'd with his army to Koningſbruck, Lichtenberg, and Marienſtern, paſs'd the river Sprehe near Groſs-Dobrau, and occupied the camp at Doberſchutz about half a German mile from Bautzen, making a feint to

puſh forward into Sileſia: on receiving intelligence that Marſhal Daun had gain'd two marches upon him, he ſtruck his tents at eight o' clock in the evening of the eighth, repaſs'd the Sprehe near Bautzen, and on the 13th, fix'd his head-quarters at Grunau, behind the Great-Garden near Dreſden; as the King approach'd the Elbe, he was join'd by General Hulſen with his corps from Meiſſen. From the 13th to the 19th, the King beſieged Dreſden vigorouſly; but Marſhal Daun being now arriv'd with his army, and incamp'd within a league of the city, his Majeſty drew off his forces on the 22d, and rais'd the ſiege. In the night between the 21ſt and 22d, ſixteen battalions, ſent through the town by Marſhal Daun, ſallied out upon the Pruſſians, and, at firſt, obtain'd ſome advantage; but were, in the end, repuls'd and purſued with loſs.

July 26. The old fortreſs of Glatz was taken ſword in hand, and the new one ſurrender'd at diſcretion; the Auſtrians made themſelves maſters of a conſiderable magazine; their total loſs, by their own account, did not exceed four officers and ſixty-four private men kill'd, ſeven officers and 138 men wounded.

July 31. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, General Sporcken, and the Marquis of Granby, attack'd and defeated the reſerve of the French army commanded by the Chevalier de Muy, near Warbourg. The Swiſs regiment of Lockmann, was ſeverely treated by the Britiſh cavalry, which charg'd the enemy's cavalry and infantry, ſeveral times, with ſucceſs, notwithſtanding a long march of near five miles upon a full trott. Beſides the Britiſh cavalry under General Moſtyn; the battalion of Maxwell's grenadiers, Colonel Beckwith with his brigade

brigade of Engliſh grenadiers and Scotch Highlanders, and Captain Philips with the artillery, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by their conduct and intrepidity. Many of the enemy were drown'd in the Dymel; they left near 1500 men on the field of battle, and ten pieces of cannon; the priſoners exceeded the number of the ſlain; the French brigades of Bourbonnois, La Couronne, Rochfort, and Planta, with the regiment of Rovergue, and Fiſcher's corps, were the principal ſufferers in this engagement. The total loſs of the Britiſh forces amounted to 590 men; no return was made publick, of the kill'd, wounded, and miſſing, in the other troops of the allied army.

Auguſt 1. The French under Prince Xavier of Saxony, took Munden ſword in hand, where they found a magazine; the garriſon, conſiſting of 350 men, were made priſoners of war. Caſſel and Gottingen ſurrender'd at the ſame time.

Auguſt 4. General Laudohn, after having bombarded Breſlau without effect; retired from that city, on the approach of Prince Henry of Pruſſia.

Auguſt 4. General Werner attack'd, and defeated, a body of 2000 Auſtrians under General Caramelli, kill'd great part of the Arch-Duke Joſeph's regiment of dragoons, and made 7 officers, with 370 private men, priſoners.

Auguſt 9. The garriſon of Fort Loudon, march'd out of that place with their arms and ammunition, according to capitulation; but the next day the treacherous Cherokees, to the number of 700, ſurrounded them, pour'd in vollies of ſmall arms, and ſhowers of arrows, from every ſide, and obliged

them to ſurrender at diſcretion. All the officers, (except Captain Stuart) and between 30 and 40 private men were kill'd, many wounded, and the reſt carried into a miſerable captivity.

Auguſt 10. Major General Luckner made a French detachment at Nordheim, conſiſting of 332 men, priſoners of war. The ſame day Colonel Donnop attack'd a body of 2000 volunteers of the French army, in the wood of Sababourg, from which he diſlodg'd them with the loſs of near 500 men, and 3 pieces of cannon, which were taken by the Pruſſian huſſars.

Auguſt 11. The Caſtle of Ziegenhayn ſurrender'd to the French, and the garriſon of 750 men were made priſoners of War.

Aug. 15. The King of Pruſſia decamp'd on the 3d, from the borders of the Elbe, and having reach'd Lignitz on the 10th, he found the Auſtrians poſted in a very advantageous ſituation, occupying all the ground between Parchwitz and Coſſendau; Marſhal Daun was in the center, General Laudohn on the right, and General Beck on the left. The King march'd in the night of the 11th, in hopes of turning the enemy, and reaching Javer; in this march, he diſcovered a new corps of the Auſtrians under General Laſci, which afterwards join'd Marſhal Daun, in ſpight of the King's diſpoſitions to prevent that junction. On the 13th, his Majeſty return'd to the camp at Lignitz, where he heard that Count Czernichew had laid a bridge over the Oder at Auras, and was to paſs that river the ſame day with 24000 Ruſſians. Time preſs'd, and the danger grew more formidable every moment. By one judicious movement, the King

King preſerved his whole army; on the 14th, he quitted Lignitz, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the heights of Pſaffendorf; he receiv'd intelligence, near two o' clock the next morning, of General Laudohn's march, by Bennowitz, towards thoſe heights: the King immediately divided his army into two bodies; the right remain'd upon the ground, which was well defended by batteries to prevent the approach of Marſhal Daun, while the left fell upon Laudohn's corps about three o' clock in the morning, and drove it, fighting, almoſt to the river Katzbach. In this critical action, the Auſtrians loſt 82 pieces of cannon, 23 pair of colours, and 10,000 men. The King of Pruſſia's total loſs fell ſhort of 2000. Immediately after the battle, his Majeſty paſs'd the defile of Parchwitz, and the next day moved forwards to Neumarck. The Ruſſians retir'd over the Oder. The Auſtrians, in their own account of this action, confeſs'd that they had 6043 men kill'd, wounded, and miſſing, and 68 pieces of cannon taken.

Auguſt — Anclam and Demmin were evacuated by the Pruſſians.

Auguſt 20. Lieutenant General Hulſen defeated the Prince of Deux Ponts and General Haddicke, near Strela. The Prince of Naſſau Uſingen Colonel of the regiment of Deux Ponts, 39 officers, and 1214 private men were taken priſoners; upwards of 2000 Auſtrians were kill'd and wounded in this engagement. The Pruſſians took one piece of cannon, two pair of colours, and two ſtandards; their loſs did not exceed 15 officers and 658 private men. The enemy made themſelves maſters of one three pounder; and two other broken and diſmounted

mounted pieces of cannon, were oblig'd to be left behind.

Auguſt 25. The French drove the Hanoverians out of Gottingen.

Auguſt 26. The Coſſacks under General Tottleben, attack'd the Pruſſians under General Goltze, cut to pieces a ſquadron of the Huſſars of Dingelſtadt, and obtain'd other conſiderable advantages.

Auguſt — The Eurus frigate, Captain Bateman, was loſt in the river St. Laurence, but the crew were all ſaved.

Auguſt — The tender, belonging to the Dublin man of war, was loſt in the Weſt-Indies, with 100 choſen men on board, who all periſh'd.

September — The corps under General Luzinſki, took poſſeſſion of Halle.

Sept. 4. Lord Howe in the Magnanime, together with the Prince Frederick and Bedford, attack'd and reduced a fort on the Iſle Dumet, garriſon'd by a company of 54 men of the regiment of Bourbon; he found, in the fort, nine pieces of cannon of 18 and 22 pounders.

Sept. 6. The hereditary Prince, at two o' clock in the morning, ſurpriz'd the voluntiers of Dauphiné and Clermont in the town of Zierenberg, kill'd and wounded a conſiderable number of them, brought off two pieces of cannon, and made 42 officers with 300 private men priſoners; among the officers, were M. de Norman Brigadier, who commanded the volunteers of Dauphiné and M. de Co-

Comeiras Colonel of thoſe of Clermont. The Allies loſt no more than ten men kill'd and wounded in this affair. General Griffin was wounded in the breaſt by the bayonet of one of his own men, owing to an unhappy miſtake, occaſion'd by his talking in the French language, to a priſoner who refuſed to quit his firelock. The conſequeuces of this wound, were felt by the General, many months after his return to England.

Sept. 8. General Amherſt having oblig'd M. Pauchet to ſurrender the poſt and fort of Iſle Royal below la Galette, on the 25th of Auguſt; and the French having abandon'd the Iſle au Noix on the 28th of that month, upon the approach of a corps of troops under the command of Colonel Haviland; Montreal capitulated on the eighth of September: the garriſons of that place, Trois Rivieres, Jacques Quartieres, the iſland of St. Helen, together with all the troops in the field, agreed to lay down their arms and to be tranſported to Old France at the expence of his Britannick Majeſty, and engaged not to ſerve during the preſent war. All magazines of warlike ſtores and proviſions; and all charts of the country were to be given up *bonâ fide*. The exerciſe of the Roman Religion was allowed. Thus fell Canada. Brigadier General Gage and Sir William Johnſon commanded under General Amherſt. It is remarkable, that General Murray with the troops from Quebec, landed below Montreal on the 7th of September; and the next day Colonel Haviland, from the Iſle au Noix, reach'd the South Shore, oppoſite General Amherſt's camp; uniting, in this manner the whole collective force of the Engliſh, againſt Montreal.

Sept.

Sept. 12. The corps under General Beck, was attack'd and defeated by the left wing of the Pruſſian army, and purſued by their cavalry almoſt as far as Striegau; on this occaſion between 7 and 800 Pandours were made priſoners of war.

Sept. 12. The Count de Stainville defeated a body of 4 or 5000 men of the allied army near Munden upon the River Orcke. Colonel Ferſen, and many of the cavalry, were made priſoners, and 8 pieces of cannon taken; the reſt of the troops, under the command of Major Bulow (who had ſucceeded in his expedition againſt Marburg, made ſome priſoners, and taken a conſiderable booty) ſecured their retreat under favour of the night.

Sept. 17. The Pruſſian General Neuwied, occupied the heights of Gerſdorf, having driven away the Auſtrian ſquadrons which poſſeſs'd them; He afterwards attack'd and repuls'd ſome battalions of grenadiers, which march'd againſt him, and took 300 men priſoners, together with 16 pieces of cannon.

Sept. 18. General Werner, by a march of eleven days from Glogau, rais'd the ſiege of Colberg. The Ruſſians retir'd with the greateſt precipitation, abandoning tents, cannon, ammunition, baggage, forage, and proviſions in very great quantities, to the Pruſſians.

Sept. 19. Marſhal Broglio and Prince Xavier of Saxony, attempted to ſurprize General Waggenheim in his camp at Lawentzhagen; but that able General made good his retreat, notwithſtanding his inferiour numbers, with the loſs only of 150 men

men kill'd, wounded, and priſoners, and 4 pieces of cannon.

Sept. 23. M. de Luckner beat a detachment of the French cavalry near Norten, and took priſoners one Lieutenant Colonel, ſeveral ſubalterns, and 107 dragoons.

Sept. — Colonel Belling ſurpriz'd a body of 2000 Swedes in the neighbourhood of Prentzlow, and made 2 officers, 6 ſubalterns, and 250 private men, priſoners of war.

Sept. — The Temple and Griffin, part of the ſquadron under the orders of Sir James Douglaſs, cut out ſeven veſſels from the Grenades, (amongſt which was his Majeſty's ſloop Virgin, taken, in April laſt, by the French) after ſilencing the batteries which defended them; theſe ſhips, in their paſſage from the Grenades to Antigua, fell in with and took thirteen other veſſels laden with proviſions for Martinico.

Sept. 27. Torgau ſurrender'd to the army of the Empire under the command of the Prince de Deux Ponts, and the Pruſſian garriſon of 2400 men were made priſoners of war.

October 2. The army of the Empire, gain'd a conſiderable advantage over the corps of Pruſſians, commanded by General Hulſen, near Wittenberg.

October 3. General Werner attack'd the Swediſh corps under General Ehrenſchwerdt, at or near Paſewalch, made 16 officers and 500 private men priſoners, and took 6 pieces of cannon.

October

October 3. The caſtle of Cleves capitulated to the troops of the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick; and M. de Barral, with about 500 men, was made priſoner of war.

October 4 and 5. The Pruſſian Garriſon evacuated Leipſick, and march'd by Halle, to Magdeburg.

October — The Lyme man of war founder'd in the Baltick, and the carpenter, with about 22 men, periſh'd.

October 9. The city of Berlin capitulated to General Tottleben, and agreed to pay 200,000 crowns the next day, as a gratuity to the troops, and to give letters of exchange for the ſum of 1,500,000 crowns, demanded by the Ruſſians under the title of a contribution. Three incomplete battalions, amounting to 1200 men, were made priſoners of war. Independent of the ſums abovemention'd, the damage done to the city, and its neighbourhood, by this irruption of the enemy, was very conſiderable.

October 13. Wittenberg capitulated to the Count de Guaſco under the Orders of the Prince de Deux Ponts. Two Battalions of Plotho, and one of Grollman, were made priſoners of war. Thirty one pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition, were found in the place.

October 14. The corps of Fiſcher, detach'd from the French army under the command of the Marquis de Caſtries, obliged an advanc'd poſt of Hanoverians to retire from Rhineberg, with the loſs of 180 men.

October

October 16. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick attack'd the army of the Marquis de Caſtries, which was conſiderably ſuperiour in number to his own, and advantageouſly poſted in a wood near the convent of Campen. The action continued with great briſkneſs for four hours; when the Prince finding it impoſſible to force the wood, gave orders for a retreat about nine o' clock in the morning: this was happily executed, without a briſk purſuit from the enemy. The Major-Generals Griffin and Elliot, and Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, were wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Pitt, and Lord Downe, were wounded and taken priſoners; the latter died of his wounds. On the part of the French, Lieutenant-General Segur, Brigadier-General Wangen, ſeveral officers, and ſome hundred private men, were made priſoners; two pieces of cannon and one pair of colours, taken. The difficulty of the ground did not permit more than five French regiments to engage: theſe were the regiments of Normandie, Auvergne, la Tour du-Pin, Briqueville. and Alſace; they took from the Allies one piece of cannon, and fourteen ammunition waggons. Both the Marquis de Caſtries and the hereditary Prince were ſlightly wounded in the engagement. The French own'd the loſs of 841 kill'd and 1795 wounded; the Engliſh acknowledg'd no more than 247 kill'd, 925 wounded, and 442 priſoners.

October 18 and 19. The Sirenne Commodore M'Cartie of 32 guns and 280 men, ſtruck to the Boreas Captain Uvedale, of 28 guns and 170 men, after an engagement of three hours. — The Valeur Captain Talbot, of 20 guns and 160 men, ſtruck to the Lively, the Honourable Captain Mait-

Maitland, of 20 guns, and 160 men, after an action of an hour and an half. Both theſe were King's frigates. — The Prince Edward, a merchant frigate, Captain Dubois, of 32 guns and 180 men; and the Fleur de Lis, a King's frigate, Captain Diguarty, of 32 guns and 190 men, were burnt and deſtroy'd by the Hampſhire, Captain Norbury, of 50 guns and 350 men. — All the four frigates were ſailing from Cape Francois, and were loaded with indigo and ſugar. His Majeſty's three ſhips acted under the orders of Rear-Admiral Holmes.

October 25. King George the 2d died ſuddenly, between 7 and 8 o' clock in the morning, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; the oldeſt Prince that ever ſate upon the Engliſh Throne, and the oldeſt crown'd Head in Europe, excepting Staniſlaus King of Poland Duke of Lorrain and Barr.

October 26. The Conqueror of 74 guns, ran on St. Nicholas's Iſland, and was loſt.

October — General Hulſen and Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, made 500 men of the Duke of Wirtemberg's troops priſoners at Cothen, and obliged the Duke himſelf to retire to Leipſic.

October — Wittenberg and Leipſic were recover'd by the Pruſſians; and 400 Pandours ſerving in the army of the Empire, were made priſoners of war.

November 2. The Pruſſians attack'd 1000 Horſe under General Brentano near Lang-Reichenback be-

between Schilda and Torgau, and made 400 Priſoners.

Nov. 3. The King of Pruſſia, having previouſly taken or diſpers'd St. Ignon's regiment of dragoons, in a wood near Torgau, gave battle at Siplitz to the Auſtrian grand army under the command of Marſhal Daun. The Marſhal preſented a front defended by 200 pieces of cannon, which play'd briſkly upon the Pruſſians; the victory was diſputed with obſtinacy and bloodſhed from about a quarter after two in the afternoon, till near eight in the evening; during which time, the advantage was, for the moſt part, with the Auſtrians: but between ten and eleven, the Pruſſians, under General Ziethen, made an attempt to poſſeſs themſelves of the little eminences of Siplitz, which entirely commanded the army of the enemy; in this they ſucceeded, and fortified the ground in ſuch a manner, as to prevent every effort of the Auſtrians to diſlodge them. Under theſe circumſtances the latter were obliged to abandon the field of battle at day-break, and leave Torgau to the Pruſſians, who enter'd that fortreſs early in the morning. The King of Pruſſia receiv'd a ſlight contuſion on the breaſt by a muſket-ſhot in the engagement; Marſhal Daun was wounded, and forced to be carried off the field of battle; and to leave the command of the army to General O Donnel.

The

The Auſtrian account of the loſs on both ſides in the action near Torgau.

Auſtrians.

Kill'd ——	Generals	2
	Inferiour Officers and private men	1541
wounded ——	Generals	5
	Officers	5
	Inferiour Officers and private men	3649
priſoners and miſſing —	Generals	4
	Officer	1
	Inferiour Officers and private men	5619

37 —— pieces of cannon taken by the Pruſſians.

Pruſſians.

(excluſive of the kill'd and wounded.)

Priſoners. ——	Generals	2
	Colonels	2
	Officers	95
	private men near	4000

taken { 39 colours, 2 ſtandards, 8 pieces of cannon (which were afterwards left behind in the retreat) } by the Auſtrians.

The

The Pruſſian account of the loſs on both ſides in the ſame action.

Pruſſians.

Kill'd ——		2500
wounded ——		4900
priſoners ——	Generals	2
	many Officers	
	private men	1500

Auſtrians.

(excluſive of the kill'd and wounded.)

Priſoners ——	Generals	4
	Officers	212
	private men; upwards of	8000

taken by the Pruſſians — 50 pieces of cannon.

From theſe different accounts it may be concluded with too much probability, that the total loſs on both ſides, in this very deſtructive battle did not fall ſhort of thirty thouſand men.

Nov. 19. The Pruſſians took poſſeſſion of Landſhut, which the Auſtrians had previouſly abandon'd.

Nov. — The Epreuve, a French frigate of 200 tons, 14 guns, and 136 men, was taken by the Niger.

Nov. 29. Major General Breidenbach, at the head of two Hanoverian regiments, the Brunſ-

wick guards, and a detachment of cavalry, attack'd the poſt of Heidemunden upon the Werra, and carried the town; but not being able to make himſelf maſter of an intrenchment which cover'd the paſſage of the river, he retired at midnight after the loſs of 161 men, officers included.

Nov. 29. M. de Luckner, having in vain cannonaded and attack'd the caſtle of Arnſtein, defended by M. de Vertuil, was obliged to retire with his corps towards Friedland.

Dec. 16. A large magazine of hay and ſtraw at Prague was accidentally ſet on fire, and intirely conſum'd. This magazine was intended to have ſupplied the Auſtrian army, for the greateſt part of the winter.

Dec. 21. The cargo of the Prince Edward merchant-ſhip, from Leghorn, taken by the French, was ſold at Toulon; the utmoſt value of ſhip and cargo together could not amount to more than 5000 pounds ſterling, though the French accounts pompouſly rais'd it to 568,750 pounds.

Dec. 23. Count Broglio with 10,000 men, attempted to ſurround a body of between three and four thouſand of the Allies under M. de Luckner, in the town of Heilingeſtadt; but the road leading to Witzenhauſen not being inveſted, the Hanoverian General made his retreat, by that village, to Scharffenſtein; in this affair, the French loſt 300 men; the Allies had only ſome few men wounded, and not a ſingle horſe kill'd or taken. The French troops of the right, miſſed their way, and did not come in time to their point of attack, which

which occaſion'd the miſcarriage of this well-concerted Deſign.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the ſervice of the year 1760.

Fifteen millions, five hundred three thouſand, five hundred ſixty four pounds, fifteen ſhillings, and nine pence half-penny.

A liſt of many conſiderable privateers, &c. and arm'd merchantmen, taken by his Majeſty's ſhips of war, from the 31ſt of December 1759 to the 31ſt of December 1760.

	guns.	men.	captors.
January.			
The Fame privateer			carried into Leghorn by the Ambuſcade Captain Baſſet.
A privateer of	10		carried into Barbadoes by the Creſcent and Barbadoes frigates.
A privateer of	14		
February.			
A ſhallop privateer			taken by a man of war.
A privateer ſloop			by the Hampſhire Capt. Norbury.
March.			
A privateer of St. Maloe	6		by the Jaſon.
Fox privateer of Dunkirk	12		by the Roaſt Beef arm'd ſhip.
Ocean of St. Maloe	1 four pounder 8 ſwivels	22	by the Cumberland cutter and the cuſtom houſe boat of Plymouth.
Le Chevalier Barro of Bayonne	20	146	by the Repulſe.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A privateer of	36	400	by ſome of the men of war bound to Quebec.
A ſhallop privateer of	6		driven ~~drove~~ on ſhore by two cutters near Callais, where ſhe bulged.
A privateer of	12		ſent into Antigua by the Echo.
A privateer of	14	120	ſunk by the Levant, and the crew periſh'd.
April.			
Le Chevalier de Groſſelle	2 carriage 4 ſwivels	24	taken by the Launceſton.
The Hazard of Brieux.	8 ſwivels	26	by the Peggy ſloop.
The Villeginie of St. Maloe	12 carriage 6 ſwivels	60	by the Antelope. This privateer had done conſiderable miſchief to the Britiſh trade.
Count de Nancy of St. Maloe	4 carriage	39	by the Vengeance.
A privateer			overſet in a freſh gale, and went to the bottom, after having been chas'd by the Minerva.

	guns.	men.	captors.
Le Soliel of Bourdeaux of 360 tons	12	70 ſold. 45 ſail.	taken by the Adventure, Lieutenant Norwood.
The Margaret of Rochelle	8	58	by the Orford.
A frigate of	26		reported to have been taken by the Juno off Bilboa.
The Providence of St. Maloe	4	32	by the Lynn.
A ſchooner privateer	4 carriage 6 ſwivels	38	by the Rocheſter.
Le Chauve Souris of Cherburg		17	by the Kingſton.
Mercury of Rochelle	10 carriage 10 ſwivels	90	by the Carcaſs ſloop.
Cutter privateer	4 carriage	48	by the Diſpatch ſloop and Grace cutter.
Pallas of Bayonne	14	100	by the Fame and Achilles.
Brocanteur from St. Domingo, worth 10,000 pounds.	18 (fourteen thrown overboard)	36	by the Niger.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A ſhip of 400 tons			driven on ſhore by the Pallas on the black rock off the entrance of the Bay Douverne; the ſhip, cargo, and crew, were loſt.
May.			
Temeraire, a new ſloop of St. Maloe	4 carriage 6 ſwivels	38	taken by the Lynn.
A privateer	8 carriage		by the Venus.
A privateer			by the Speedwell.
A privateer	2		by the Tamer.
A privateer			by the Mars.
Victory of St. Maloe	24		by the Rainbow and Thetis.
Jaſon of St. Maloe	8	52	by the Niger.
A privateer	1	15	by the Cruizer cutter.
Sampſon of Bayonne	24		by the Juno.
A privateer			by the Dover cutter.
A privateer			chaced by the Melampe off Uſhant, overſet, and went to the bottom.

	guns.	men.	captors.
St. John privateer.	14	47	brought into Port Royal by the Cerberus and Lively.
Contabre privateer	8 carriage 10 ſwivels	52	taken by the Antigua, Captain Innes.
June.			
A privateer			taken by the Tartar.
Filou of Dunkirk.	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	34	by the Eſther cutter, Lieutenant Pinfold.
A privateer, the Hardi of St. Maloe	2 carriage 2 ſwivels	26	by the Baſiliſk.
Free Maſon of Dunkirk	4 ſwivels	15	by the Hornet Captain Johnſtone.
A privateer	14 carriage		by the Active.
A privateer ſchooner	4 ſix pounders 12 ſwivels		by the Prince of Orange in Taduſac river.
A privateer	8 carriage	50	by the Antigua ſloop.
A pettiaugre	8 ſwivels	9	by ditto.
A privateer	10 carriage		by the Creſcent.
A privateer	6		by the Emerald.
A privateer			by the Eſther cutter.

	guns.	men.	captors.
Manderony privateer			by the Hind Captain Bond.
Menette of Bourdeaux	4 carriage 8 ſwivels		by the Æolus; ſhe founder'd ſoon after ſhe was taken.
A privateer A privateer A privateer A ſloop	14 carriage		cut out out of Roſeau and Grand Ance in Dominica, by the Montagu and Belliqueux.
A privateer	1 carriage 2 ſwivels		taken by the Leveret tender Lieutenant Bell.
July.			
Revenge privateer	8 carriage	44	by the Arethuſa frigate
A privateer of Dunkirk	10	52	by the Deal Caſtle.
Heureux privateer of Dunkirk	2 carriage 2 ſwivels	27	by the Fowey.
L'Heureux Retour of Marſeilles	8 carriage	56	by the Valeur.
A privateer			by the Echo frigate
Three privateers	14		by the Echo and Levant frigates.

Auguſt.	guns.	men.	captors.
La Catherina privateer	7 ſwivels	23	by the Baſiliſk ſloop.
A privateer with 12 ranſomers			by the Ranger ſloop.
St. Antoine of Granville	2 carriage 4 ſwivels	25	by the Launceſton.
Duc d' Ayen	7 carriage	65	by the Hazard ſloop.
A veſſel commanded by M. la Broquerie	12 ten pounders 4 ſwivels	100	by Colonel Williamſon with five row gallies, off La Galette.
La Pic privateer	4 carriage 6 ſwivels	25	by the Antigua, Captain Bagſter.
L'Eſperance ſchooner	6 carriage 8 ſwivels	37	by the Antigua, Captain Bagſter.
September.			
Count de Guiche privat.	8 carriage	54	by the Flamborough Cap. Kennedy.
Elizabeth of St. Maloe	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	41	by the Tweed.
St. Antony privateer	8 carriage		by the Creſcent.
Intrique privateer	10		by the Belliqueux.

	guns.	men.	captors.
La Fleche privateer	3 carriage 6 ſwivels	22	by the Antigua, Captain Nott.
Le Modeſte privateer	8 carriage		by the Antigua Captain Nott.
Phenix of Morlaix	12 carriage 12 ſwivels	120	by the Actæon Captain Ourry.
Counteſs d'Ayen privateer	8 carriage 8 ſwivels	62	by the Alarm cutter.
A privateer ſloop			by the Renown, off Cape Nicholoa.
Bien Aimé of Dunkirk	12 nine pounders 14 ſwivels	112	by the Thames, Captain Colby.
Tavignon privat. pierc'd for 26 guns, mounting	18 carriage		carried into St. John's Newfoundland, by two frigates.

October.

A privateer.			taken by the Tweed, Captain Paſton.

November.	guns.	men.	captors.
Angelique of Bayonne	6	60	taken by the Hero.
A privateer	16	200	driven on ſhore between Cape Barfleur and la Hogue, and effectually deſtroy'd, by the Actæon.
Determine of Nantz.	1 carriage 3 ſwivels	20	taken by the Torbay.
D'Igoville of P. L'Orient	14 carriage 6 carriage	123	by the Torbay.
A privateer	6 ſwivels 12 muſquetoons 30 ſmall arms	17	by the Burton arm'd ſloop, in the river St. Laurence.
A privateer	10 carriage		by the Levant.
Two privateers			by the Hero.
A ſchooner	6 carriage		by Capt. Dobſon in a ſloop mann'd with forty ſoldiers from Quebec.
A large ſloop from St. Euſtatia to Martinico.	12	60	by the Emerald Captain Middleton.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A privateer	10		
A privateer	8		all three by the Emerald.
A privateer	8		
A privateer	8		
A pettie augre	10 ſwivels		both by the Echo.
December.			
Fortune privateer of Bayonne	6 carriage	50	taken by the Hero.
A cutter privateer	10	52	by Admiral Rodney's ſquadron.
Grivois of St. Maloe	10 carriage 10 ſwivels	80	by the Actæon
A privateer of Dunkirk	10 carriage	54	by the Anſon cutter.
Favourite of St. Maloe	6 carriage	60	by the Diligence ſloop Captain Oſborne.
A brig privateer			ſunk by the Actæon.
Two French Turkey ſhips			carried into Leghorn by an Engliſh privateer.

	guns.	men.	captors.
Phœnix privateer	18	125	taken by the Quebec, Captain Leviſon Gower.
Vainquer	10 carriage 16 ſwivels	90	taken by the boats of the Trent and Boreas in Cumberland Harbour, commanded by Lieutenants Millar and Stewart.
Mackau	6 ſwivels	15	
Gueſpe	8 carriage	86	deſtroy'd by the French, to prevent her from falling into the hands of the officers before-mention'd.

N.B. *The reader may perhaps have obſerv'd, that ſome few events are mention'd in this work, which, in ſtrictneſs of ſpeech, have no immediate connection with the ſubject of it; but as they ſeem'd to regard the trade and commerce of theſe Kingdoms, it is hoped the inſertion of them will be eaſily excuſed.*

CHRONOLOGICAL ANNALS

OF THE

W A R.

PART THE SECOND.

INTRODUCTION.

THE extraordinary and unexpected Turn of political Affairs ſince the Cloſe of the Year 1760, makes it neceſſary to prefix a ſhort Preface to this ſecond Part. A Congreſs having been appointed, with the Conſent of all the Powers concern'd, to be held at *Augſburg*, for terminating the War in *Germany*, and for re-eſtabliſhing a General Peace; *Great Britain* and *France* agreed to diſcuſs their particular Intereſts in a diſtinct and ſeparate Negotiation. The Duke *de Choiſeul*'s Letter to Mr. *Pitt*, and the *French* King's Memorial, both of the 26th of *March* 1761, carried all the Appearance of Candor and Sincerity. A Counter-Letter and Memorial were return'd, on the Part of *Great Britain*, upon the 8th of *April*. In the latter End of *May*, M. *Buſſy* arriv'd at *London*, and Mr. *Stanley* at *Marly*, with plenipotentiary Powers from their reſpective Courts. In the Courſe of the Negotiation, the Difficulties ſeem'd to be reduced to three Points. Firſt, A Recompence for the Captures made upon the *French* Merchants before the Declaration of War; 2dly, The Reſtitution of *Weſel* and *Gueldres*, with the Ter-

ritories dependant on them, to the King of *Pruſſia*; and 3dly, The withdrawing all Aſſiſtance in Men or Subſidies, mutually and *bonâ Fide*, from their Allies in *Germany*. The firſt was ſtrongly inſiſted upon by *France*, and as peremptorily refuſed by *England*; the ſecond was demanded by *England*, and rejected by *France*; for the third, it was no eaſy Matter to find a Temperament, which would equally ſatisfy both Parties. By the other Articles, it was propos'd, on one Side or the other, — That *England* ſhould retain all *Canada* according to its moſt extenſive Limits, including the Courſe of the *Ohio*. — That Lines ſhould be traced out, marking the Nations to be accounted neutral and independent, between *Canada*, *Carolina*, and *Louiſiana*. — That the *French* ſhould exerciſe the Right of fiſhing and of drying Fiſh on the Coaſt and Banks of *Newfoundland*, agreably to the 13th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and that the Iſles of *St. Pierre* and *Michelon*, without any Fortification or military Eſtabliſhment, ſhould be ceded ~~to them~~ for the Uſes of their Fiſhery. — That the Works added to the Port of *Dunkirk*, ſince the Commencement of the War, ſhould be effectually demoliſh'd. — That there ſhould be an equal Partition of *Tabago*, *St. Lucie*, *Dominica*, and *St. Vincent*, commonly called the *Neutral Iſlands*. — That *Senegal* and *Goree* ſhould be guarantied to *Great Britain*; in Return for which the Settlements of *Anamaboo*

r over that of
St Pierre only,

boo and *Akra* on the Coaſt of *Africa* ſhould be guarantied to *France*. — That the *French* and *Engliſh Eaſt-India* Company ſhould enter upon an immediate Treaty concerning their mutual Differences, to be adjuſted and concluded at the ſame time with the Treaty between the two Nations. — That *Minorca* ſhould be reſtored to *Great Britain*, with all the Artillery &c. found in Fort *St. Philip* at the time of its Surrender. — That *Belliſle*, *Guadalupe*, and *Marigalante*, ſhould be given up in like Manner to *France*. — That the Landgraviate of *Heſſe*, County of *Hanau*, and Town of *Gottingen*, ſhould be evacuated and reſtored to their reſpective Sovereigns.—That the *French* King ſhould declare he never had any Intention of keeping Poſſeſſion of *Nieuport* and *Oſtend* after the Concluſion of a General Peace. — But the determin'd Firmneſs maintain'd on each Side, in Reference to the three difficult Articles already ſpecified, rendered all the reſt ineffectual. The Negotiation was finally broke off towards the Cloſe of *September* 1761, and the two Miniſters return'd to their reſpective Courts. Some time afterwards the *French* Miniſtry publiſh'd their hiſtorical Memorial of this Negotiation, which may be conſider'd as an Appeal to their own People, and to *Europe*, againſt the Court of *London*. A ſimilar Step was taken by *France* in 1709. By the 37th Article of the famous Preliminaries, debated at the *Hague* in that Year, *Lewis* the XIV was required to aſſiſt

the Allies in compelling the *Spaniards* to abandon King *Philip*, and to come under the Obedience of King *Charles*; M. *de Torcy* agreed to this Article, but the King refuſed to ratify it; He ſaid "If he muſt make War, "he had rather make it upon his Enemies, "than upon his Children;" and he then addreſs'd, for the firſt Time, a circular Letter to his Subjects, calculated to excite their Reſentment, their Honour, and even their Compaſſion itſelf; This Letter wrought powerfully upon the *French* Nation. The Politicians of thoſe Days thought, that M. *de Torcy*'s humiliating Journey to the *Hague* was made only with a Deſign to expoſe the Haughtineſs of the Allies in rejecting the Conceſſions of *France*, and to animate his languiſhing Countrymen with new Zeal in the Proſecution of the War. *Voltaire*, in his Age of *Lewis* the XIV, is of the contrary Opinion; and aſſerts that Peace was the ſingle Object of M. *de Torcy*'s Views. The ſame Variety of Sentiment ſeems to have taken Place in Regard to the late Negotiation: Some have concluded that all the Conceſſions on the Part of *France*, were Nothing but a pretended Diſplay of Moderation to conciliate the Affections of *Europe*, whilſt a Demand was ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon, which no victorious People could ſubmit to with Honour; ſuch was the tenth Article of the Ultimatum of *France* relative to the Captures made before the Declaration of War, to which if the Court

Court of *London* had conſented, it had avowed national Perfidy and Violence before all *Europe*. Others notwithſtanding were perſuaded, that the *French* Offers were perfectly ſincere, and dictated by public Diſtreſs. Be this as it will; the Facts which I now proceed to mention lead me to think, that a Peace at that particular Period would have been unfortunate, if not deſtructive, to *Great Britain*; and would have reſtor'd to *France* at leaſt 20,000 Sailors, to have been employed in a new War, in which She might have almoſt inſtantly engaged herſelf as the Ally of *Spain*. In the fifth Article of the *French* Memorial, dated the 15th of *July* 1761, there are theſe Words "*England* ſhall enter "into Poſſeſſion, as Sovereign over the Iſland "of *Tabago*, in the ſame Manner as *France* "over that of *Ste. Lucie*, ſaving at all Times "the Right of a third Perſon, with whom "the two Crowns will explain themſelves, if "ſuch a Right exiſts." This was the preparatory Step to an Introduction of the *Spaniſh* Demands into the Negotiation, which were fully open'd in the private Memorial of *France* of the ſame Date, and were reduced to theſe three Articles; Firſt, The Reſtitution of ſome Captures made upon the *Spaniſh* Flag. 2dly, The Privilege of fiſhing on the Banks of *Newfoundland*. 3dly, The Demolition of the *Engliſh* Settlements in the Bay of *Honduras*. M. *Buſſy* repreſented to Mr. *Pitt*, that it would be very dangerous to determine the

Fate of the neutral Iſlands, without attending to the Claims of *Spain*, with which the Catholic King had recently acquainted the Court of *Verſailles*, but which might be eaſily relinquiſhed, if the other three Articles were adjuſted to the Satisfaction of that Monarch. This blending of the Concerns of *Spain* with the ſeparate Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, though ſurprizing at that time to the Court of *London*, was afterwards clear'd up; when it appear'd, that the Courts of *Verſailles* and *Madrid* had, even then, been negotiating a Family Compact, in full Contradiction to the Spirit of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and in expreſs Violation of the Rights of Commerce which *Great Britain* ought to enjoy. This famous Compact was ſigned at *Verſailles* on the 15th of *Auguſt*, and ratified on the 8th of *September*, twelve Days before Mr. *Stanley* broke off the Negotiation with the Duke *de Choiſeul*. By It, the whole Houſe of *Bourbon* was to act as one Man; a perpetual League, offenſive and defenſive was eſtabliſh'd againſt all the World; a reciprocal Naturalization was to take Place between the Kingdoms of *France*, *Spain*, and the two *Sicilies*; all the commercial Nations were to be informed, that they were no longer to expect the ſame Privileges in Trade which they formerly poſſeſs'd, but which were now conferred excluſively upon the Subjects of the three contracting Powers; No Prince, who did not deſcend in the Male Line from the

Auguſt

Auguſt Houſe of *Bourbon*, was ever to be admitted into this Family Compact; the mutual Guaranty of the Dominions of *France* and *Spain* was agreed to; with a Declaration, that it extended only to thoſe Dominions, of which *France* ſhould be in actual Poſſeſſion at the General Peace. It is ſufficiently evident from the whole Tenor of this Compact, that any Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*, made at that Juncture, muſt have been deluſive, if not momentary; unleſs the Dignity and Intereſts of the former had been tamely ſacrificed to the Demands of *Spain*. On the 18th of *September*, Lord *Temple* and Mr. *Pitt*, deliver'd their Advice in Writing to his Majeſty relative to the Conduct of *Spain* and the Meaſures to be purſued in Conſequence of it; that Advice, being not conformable to the Sentiments of the reſt of his Majeſty's Servants, was rejected; upon which, they reſign'd their reſpective Employments. Previouſly to this Reſignation, Mr. *Pitt*, in his Letter of the 28th of *July*, had directed Lord *Briſtol*, in the King's Name, to demand of Mr. *Wall* a full and explicite Explanation of the Tendency of the *Spaniſh* Armaments, and of the Views of that Court in Relation to *Great Britain*. Mr. *Wall* acquainted Lord *Briſtol*, that *France* had made a voluntary Offer of aſſiſting *Spain* with all her Force, in Caſe of a future Rupture between the Courts of *London* and *Madrid*; and that the King his Maſter had received ſo friendly

friendly an Offer with Cordiality; but that *Spain* was not looking out for an Occaſion of quarrelling with *Great Britain* in the Time of her greateſt Glory and Power; on the contrary, She was deſirous of cementing a mutual Friendſhip. Lord *Briſtol* wrote, in his Letter of the 28th of *September*, that he was preſs'd by Mr. *Wall*, to give the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances at home, of their Readineſs to adjuſt their Differences with Us, if We would only abandon our recent Settlements on the Coaſt of *Honduras*, to ſave the *Spaniſh* Puntondor, or Point of Honour. Lord *Egremont*, in two Letters of the 28th of *October* gave Directions, by the King's Order, to Lord *Briſtol*, to demand a Communication of the Treaty of *Verſailles*, or, at leaſt, of thoſe Articles of it, which had any immediate or diſtant Reference to the Intereſts of *Great Britain*; and to couch that Demand in the moſt polite and friendly Terms, not ſo much urging his Arguments, as inſinuating them. Before the Receipt of theſe, Lord *Briſtol* inform'd Lord *Egremont*, in his Letter of the 2d of *November*, of a great Alteration in Mr. *Wall*'s Style and Sentiments; who ſaid, We were intoxicated with our Succeſſes, and had therefore refuſed the reaſonable Conceſſions offered Us by *France*; that We intended in the firſt Place to ruin the *French*, and then to cruſh the *Spaniſh* Power; that he would be the firſt to adviſe his Maſter not to let his Subjects fall without Arms in their Hands; that

that it was high time for *Spain* to open her Eyes, and not to ſuffer a Neighbour, an Ally, a Parent, and a Friend, to receive rigid Laws from an inſulting Conqueror; that the Court of *Verſailles* had communicated to that of *Madrid*, punctually and minutely, every Step taken at *Paris* and *London* during the Negotiation for Peace; and that his Catholic Majeſty had judg'd it expedient to renew his Family Compacts with the moſt Chriſtian King. This animated Diſcourſe was occaſioned by the Advice which *Spain* had receiv'd of Mr. *Pitt*'s Reſignation, and of the Motives which produced it. The whole Court was immediately in a Ferment, having always conſider'd themſelves as the aggriev'd Party, and never imagining that the *Engliſh* would be the firſt to propoſe or begin the War. In Anſwer to this Letter, Lord *Briſtol* was order'd to inſiſt, in the King's Name, on an immediate, clear, preciſe, and categorical Anſwer from the *Spaniſh* Court to this Queſtion, "What were their Intentions relative to *Great* "*Britain?*" At the ſame time his Lordſhip was directed, to avoid all Harſhneſs in the Manner, while he maintain'd a becoming Firmneſs in the Matter of the Demand; and to act, *fortiter in Re, ſuaviter in Modo.* If he did not receive proper Satisfaction, he was then to come away from *Madrid* without taking Leave. In Obedience to theſe Orders, Lord *Briſtol* waited upon Mr. *Wall*, with whom he had a cool and candid Conference; that

that Miniſter himſelf acknowledged the Caution We had uſed, in declining the Attack of thoſe *French* Settlements which had any Connection with the Territory of *Spain*, and agreed with Lord *Briſtol* concerning the public Nature of what had paſs'd in the *Britiſh* Councils on the Change of the Miniſtry; but yet he declar'd that the Copy, which he had already given, of his own Diſpatch to the Count *de Fuentes*, was the only Anſwer he was at Liberty to make to his Lordſhip's Enquiries. In this Copy, Mr. *Wall* uſed theſe Words "You know how eaſy it would be for "the King to give a poſitive Anſwer, but his "own Dignity hinders him from it; conſider-"ing this Demand as a neceſſary Condition "for entering upon a Negotiation with *Spain*, "on Differences which, they own, have ſub-"ſiſted a long time." Upon the whole, Mr. *Wall* ſtrongly expreſs'd his Wiſhes that ſome Temperament might be found out for adjuſting their mutual Diſputes; and he promis'd to lay before the King, faithfully and minutely, the Diſpoſition and Sentiments of his *Britannic* Majeſty. Two Days after Mr. *Wall* acquainted Lord *Briſtol* in a ſecond Conference, that the King of *Spain* was ſenſible of all the Aſſurances of Friendſhip and Marks of Attention, which had been convey'd through his Means; but that his Catholic Majeſty did not think it expedient to give any other Anſwer with Regard to the Treaty, than that which had been communicated in the Diſ-

patch

patch of the Count *de Fuentes*: Lord *Briſtol* then found himſelf obliged, to apply, in Form, for that full categorical Anſwer, which the Court of *London* had order'd him to demand; and he preſs'd Mr. *Wall*, with Addreſs and Energy, to go in Perſon to his Catholic Majeſty, and to enlarge upon all thoſe Arguments in Favour of his Demand, which he had employed with him in their ſeveral Conferences. On the tenth of *December*, Mr. *Wall* inform'd Lord *Briſtol* by Letter, that ſince he had demanded in Writing a poſitive and categorical Anſwer to this Queſtion "If *Spain* "thought of joining herſelf with *France* a-"gainſt *England?*" and had declar'd at the ſame time that he ſhould look upon the Refuſal as a Declaration of War, and, in Conſequence, leave the Court of *Madrid*; he was therefore to acquaint him, that the Spirit of Haughtineſs and of Diſcord which had dictated that inconſiderate Step, and which, for the Misfortune of Mankind, ſtill reign'd ſo much in the *Britiſh* Government, was what made, in the ſame Inſtant, the Declaration of War, and attack'd the King's Dignity; that he might retire when, and how, it was convenient to him, which was the only Anſwer his Majeſty had order'd him to give. A Copy of this Letter was receiv'd in *London* on the 24th of *December*; the next Day, the Count *de Fuentes* deliver'd his Memorial to Lord *Egremont*; in which, Mr. *Wall*'s Words were recited, the Conduct of the

the Miniſter *Pitt* was arraign'd, who (it was falſly and indecently ſaid) ſtill appear'd to hold the Reins of Government by another Hand; and a Declaration was made in the Name, and by the expreſs Order of the King of *Spain*, that the Treaty in Queſtion contain'd Nothing in it which had the leaſt Relation to the preſent War. Thus the ever-memorable Puntondor of the *Spaniſh* Court, precipitated the two Nations into the Calamities of a War, the Events of which will be found in the following Collection. Lord *Egremont* anſwer'd the Count *de Fuentes* on the 31ſt of *December*, with the Spirit that became a Miniſter of a beloved Monarch, whoſe Honour had been inſulted by the Terms of that Memorial, and with the Moderation due to the Character of great Sovereigns. In Regard to the public Declaration of his Catholic Majeſty, made when it could no longer be of Uſe to either People, his Lordſhip juſtly obſerv'd, that the Terms in which the Declaration was conceived, ſpared the *Britiſh* Nation the Regret of not having receiv'd it ſooner; for the Demand was, "If the Court "of *Spain* intended to join the *French* our "Enemies — to make War on *Great Britain* "— or to depart from their Neutrality?" But the Anſwer related only to one Treaty of the 15th of *Auguſt*, without explaining, in any Manner, the Intention of *Spain* towards *Great Britain*, or the further Engagements She might have contracted in ſuch a Criſis.

On

On the 2d of *January* 1762, the King in Council ſigned a Declaration of War againſt *Spain*.

It may not be improper to remark in this Place, that the War between the Empreſs Queen and the King of *Pruſſia* commenc'd, on the former's evading an Explanation of the Tendency of her military Preparations, and refuſing to give an Aſſurance to the latter, that he ſhould not be attack'd by her, during the then preſent (1756) or in the Courſe of the ſucceeding Year. The Court of *Berlin* made three Applications to that of *Vienna*, for obtaining this Explanation and Aſſurance; To the firſt, it was anſwer'd, that conſidering the violent general Criſis in which *Europe* was at that time, the Empreſs Queen's Duty, and the Dignity of her Crown, requir'd her to take ſufficient Meaſures for her own Security, as well as for the Safety of her Friends and Allies; On the ſecond, the Court of *Vienna* eluded the Demand, denying only the Exiſtence of a ſuppoſed Concert againſt the King of *Pruſſia*; But when the third Application was made, the Empreſs Queen flatly refuſed any further Explanation.

Among the ſeveral Evils which the preſent War has brought upon Mankind, *this* probably may be reckon'd of the moſt laſting Conſequence, that the Law of Nations has been publickly invaded with a violent and wanton

wanton Cruelty: Many learned Men have compos'd large Treatiſes upon this Law, in Hopes of circumſcribing the intereſted Ambition of Princes within thoſe Limits of general Equity, which even they themſelves would be aſham'd to paſs, in a Matter of particular Right. But cool Precepts of moral Honeſty, ſeldom find Admiſſion into the Cabinets of Princes. An abſurd and an infamous Diſtinction ſeems long to have taken Place, between the Morality of the Governors and the Governed: The very ſame Conduct which would fix an indelible Stain of Infamy upon the latter, too often reflects a Luſtre upon the former, that dazzles a vulgar Eye. To this State-Caſuiſtry we are greatly indebted for all political Injuſtice; of which there never was a more flagrant and outrageous Inſtance, than in the Behaviour of the King of *Spain* to his *Portugueze* Majeſty. All the Arguments advanc'd in the *Spaniſh* Memorials to palliate the Invaſion of *Portugal* are a daring Inſult upon Common-Senſe, and betray a Weakneſs of Judgment, almoſt equal to the Iniquity of the Meaſure which they were intended to ſupport. Inſtead of confuting what ſo effectually confutes itſelf, I ſhall now only lay before the Reader a compendious Account of the Claims which his Catholic Majeſty may perhaps make upon his Brother in Law, and of the principal Events which happened in the celebrated War between the two Nations, on the Duke of *Bragança*'s

gança's aſcending the Throne of *Portugal* under the Name of Don *John* the fourth. Don *Henry*, Cardinal-Archbiſhop of *Evora*, came to the Crown upon the Death of the unfortunate Don *Sebaſtian*, and reign'd a Year and an half: He was the laſt of the Royal Blood of *Portugal* in the male Line. The Title to the Succeſſion lay between the Iſſue of MARY and CATHERINE, Daughters of Prince EDWARD the Son of King EMANUEL, and between *Philip* the 2d of *Spain*, Son of the Princeſs ISABELLA the Daughter of that King. MARY was married to the Duke of *Parma*, from whom the preſent King of *Spain* is maternally deſcended; but the General Aſſembly of the States of *Portugal* paſs'd a famous Law at *Lamego*, in 1139, by which it was enacted, that the eldeſt Daughter of the King, in Caſe of Failure of Iſſue Male, ſhould have the Right of Succeſſion in her, if ſhe married a *Portugueze* Nobleman; but if ſhe married a Prince or Nobleman of any foreign Nation, ſhe ſhould then forfeit all that Right. The Reaſon of this Limitation is thus explain'd: "BECAUSE our People ſhall not be "obliged to obey a King who is not a *Por-* "*tugueze* by Birth; ſince they were our own "Subjects and Countrymen who gave Us a "King, without any foreign Aſſiſtance, by "their own Valour, and at the Expence of "their Blood." This is a fundamental Law of *Portugal*, and *Philip* the 2d admitted the Validity of it, when he himſelf inſiſted that a *Spani-*

a *Spaniard* was no Foreigner. CATHERINE, the younger Sister of *Mary*, became the Wife of the Duke of *Bragança*, from whom the present King of *Portugal* is lineally descended. Such was the State of the several Claims. Whoever had the fairest Pretensions, *Philip* had indisputably the greatest Power. His Wealth; His establish'd Character for political Abilities; and, above all, his Situation; enabled him to take Possession of *Portugal* in the Close of 1580; and that Kingdom remain'd in his Family till 1640, when the Tyranny of the *Spaniards*, and the Spirit of the *Portugueze*, rais'd the Duke of *Bragança* to the Throne. The Battle of *Montijo* in 1644; that of *St. Miguel* in 1658; the vigorous Attack made upon the *Spanish* Lines before *Elvas* by the Marquis of *Marialva* in 1659; all these, were Proofs of the Resolution and Fortune, with which the *Portugueze* Troops acted, in the Assertion of their recover'd Freedom. The *Spaniards*, exhausted by the Success of *France*, having ended their War with that Nation by the Peace of the *Pirennes*, were left at Liberty to bring their whole Force against *Portugal*. The Actions of *Canal* and of *Amexial* in 1663, were still favourable to the *Portugueze*; but General *Schomberg* (afterwards Count of *Mertola* in *Portugal*, Marshal of *France*, Duke *Schomberg* in *England*, and Duke of *Leinster* in *Ireland*) was the Person who put a Period to the flattering Expectations of *Spain*.

He

He came, with 4000 *French* Troops, into *Portugal*; which were hir'd in the Name of that King, and paid, in Reality, by the King of *France*. With this choice Body of experienc'd Soldiers, he join'd, in 1665, the *Portugueze* Forces under the Marquis of *Marialva*, gain'd a complete Victory, at *Montes Claros*, over the *Spaniſh* Army commanded by the Marquis of *Carracena*, and fix'd the Throne in the Houſe of *Bragança*. The Firmneſs, Conſtancy, and Zeal of the *Portugueze*, were conſpicuous in the whole Courſe of this War, which laſted 28 Years. The Marquis of *Marialva*, their fortunate General, who was one of the Nobles that proclaim'd King *John*, deſir'd his Heart might be placed near the Body of that Monarch, where it was accordingly depoſited with this Inſcription.

Hic, ubì Luſiadum *jacet Inſtaurator in*
Urnâ,
Pignus habet poſitum Cor, Marialva,
ſuum;
Uſque ſuum ſequitur Regem Marialva *ſe-*
pultus,
Ut Vitam credas, NON *periiſſe* FIDEM.

It is eaſy to imagine how very difficult a Work it muſt prove, notwithſtanding almoſt any Advantages, to force the Necks of ſuch a People into a Yoke which they have once ſhook off; and to bring thoſe again into Subjection, who are equally animated by a De-

teſtation of their Enemy, and a Remembrance of their former Glory.

Another great Event, which happen'd in the Beginning of the Year 1762, occaſion'd a remarkable Alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*, and was attended with ſerious Conſequences. This was the Death of the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*. By a Treaty concluded at *St. Peterſburg*, on the 30th of *September* 1755, She had engaged to maintain 40,000 Foot and 15,000 Horſe for the Defence of *Hanover*, during the Space of four Years, and to take upon herſelf alone the whole Charge of their Subſiſtence. In Conſideration of this expected Succour, it was ſtipulated, that ſhe ſhould receive 100,000*£. per Annum* in Advance whilſt her Troops remain'd upon her own Territory; and 500,000*£. per Annum* as ſoon as they ſhould be drawn out into actual Service. At this Time We were afraid of the King of *Pruſſia:* In the Fluctuation of political Councils we ſhifted our Plan, and enter'd into a cloſe Alliance with that Monarch. Thus the Treaty of *St. Peterſburg* became a blank Paper. But the Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, fixed in her Reſolution, invaded the *Pruſſian* Dominions as the Ally of the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, which ſhe was not able to invade as the Ally of *Great Britain*. The Death of this powerful and fortunate Princeſs deliver'd the King of *Pruſſia*, who was reduced almoſt to the laſt Diſtreſs, from a formidable

and

and determin'd Enemy. *Peter* the third, her Succeſſor, adopted, not only a different, but an oppoſite, Syſtem. Soon after his Acceſſion, he agreed to a mutual Exchange of Priſoners without Ranſom, and to a general Suſpenſion of Arms; He offer'd to ſacrifice his own Conqueſts to the Re-eſtabliſhment of Peace, and invited all his Allies to follow his Example. By the Accounts which were publiſh'd of his early Proceedings, he ſeem'd, at leaſt, to attend to the domeſtic Happineſs of his Subjects; for he conferr'd upon his Nobility the ſame Independence which that Order enjoys in the other Monarchies of *Europe*; and he lower'd the heavy Duties upon Salt in Favour of the Commonalty. Thus gratifying both the greateſt and meaneſt of his People, he appear'd to thoſe at a Diſtance to be ſtrengthening himſelf in the Hearts of the *Ruſſians*, and to be ambitious of a Popularity equal to that which had been beſtow'd upon any of his Predeceſſors.

This was only the Judgment of Perſons at a Diſtance; thoſe who were nearer the Scene were hardly able to perceive any Thing but a blind Precipitation in Affairs of Moment, blended with a Zeal for Trifles. The diverſified Errors of his Government made it believed, that he was meditating the Deſign of ſetting aſide the Great Duke *Paul*, in Favour of the depoſed Prince *Ivan*. A Deſign of ſuch a Nature muſt have ariſen either from ex-

treme Madneſs, or from ſome Family-Suſpicion; which it would not become me to inſinuate. He had hardly made Peace with *Pruſſia*, before he threatened *Denmark* with a War, on Account of his Pretenſions to Part of the Dutchy of *Holſtein-Schleſwick* in *Germany*. He drove every Thing before him with an extravagant and thoughtleſs Rapidity. Inſtead of courting the Affections of his Guards, who had made and unmade the Monarchs of *Ruſſia*; Some of theſe he ſlighted, All, perhaps, he affronted, by taking a ridiculous Pleaſure in the Uniform of his *Pruſſian* Regiment, and by placing an idle Confidence in his *Holſtein* Troops. He was obliged to communicate with the *Greek* Church, yet he inſulted the Rites of it; and diſtinguiſh'd the Faſt-Days by a large Piece of Beef. He had not the Virtues of the private Man to compenſate for the Defects of the Prince. His Propenſity to the Northern Vice of Intemperance in Drinking betray'd him into a Diſcovery of his ill-concerted Meaſures; whilſt an open Diſregard of the Empreſs his Conſort confirm'd her Apprehenſions of Danger, and taught her to conſult her own Security. The memorable Event of this fatal Conduct is known to all the World. Among the Conſpirators were, the Empreſs, and the Velt Marſhal *Roſamowſky* Hetman of the *Coſſacks*, whom the Emperor had, a little time before, declar'd Colonel of one of the Regiments of Foot Guards. The Empreſs,

preſs, in her famous Manifeſto publiſh'd after her Huſband's Death, brought a Variety of Accuſations againſt him; ſhe charg'd him with Ingratidude to the Empreſs *Elizabeth* his Aunt; with Incapacity; an Abuſe of Power; a Contempt of Religion and Law; a Scheme to remove the Grand-Duke from the Succeſſion; to ſettle it in Favour of a *Stranger*; and even to put herſelf to Death.

Thus We have ſeen a ſovereign Prince of *Holſtein*, great Nephew of *Charles* the twelfth, Grandſon of *Peter* the firſt, and Heir of thoſe rival Monarchs, once elected Succeſſor to the Crown of *Sweden*, actually aſcending the Throne of *Ruſſia*, hurl'd down, after a ſhort Reign of ſix Months, from all his Greatneſs, by the Intrigues of a Woman and the Reſentments of a ſtanding Force, ſupported by the Concurrence of an offended Nation; leaving an important Leſſon to abſolute Princes, of the Inſtability of human Grandeur, and of the certain Danger of an eſtabliſh'd military Power under a weak and capricious Government. This very unhappy Monarch died within eight Days after his Depoſition. The *Suſpicion* of the World, warranted by hiſtorical Examples, has concluded that his Death was violent: Indeed it has been reported, that whilſt he was Great Duke, a Miniſter of State declared in Words to this Effect, That Nothing could cure him but a black Doſe: Nevertheleſs, I would willingly

hope ſuch a Suſpicion was ill grounded. A depoſed Prince may be hated; but a murder'd one is pitied, and excuſed. The Dictates of Policy are attended to, when thoſe of Humanity are forgot: And ſurely it is not highly improbable, that Vexation and Anguiſh of Mind, preying upon a diſorder'd Conſtitution, might bring on that Diſtemper which carried him to his Grave.

It does not appear, that the Intereſts of the King of *Pruſſia* have greatly ſuffer'd by this ſudden Revolution. If the *Ruſſians* are no longer his Friends, neither are they any longer his Enemies; and in his critical Situation, the very ceaſing to act againſt him, is to act for him.

That the Reader may entertain a clearer Idea of the former Revolutions, and of thoſe which may hereafter take Place, in this unquiet Empire; I have ſubjoin'd a genealogical Table of the royal Family of *Ruſſia*, from 1613 to the preſent Time.

PEDIGREE of the Imperial *Ruſſian* Family.

FOEDORE ROMANOW, ſurnamed *Philaretes*, Patriarch of *Ruſſia*, married to *Scheremetow*.

I. MICHAEL FOEDOROWITZ married *Eudocia Streſchnew*; He was elected Czar in an Aſſembly of the principal *Boyars* in 1613, and deſcended in the female Line from the ancient *Czars*.

Maria Ilychna Miloſlawſki, his firſt Wife. = II. ALEXIUS MICHAELOWITZ, Czar in 1645. = *Natalia Kiritowna Nariſkin*, his ſecond Wife.

III. FOEDORE ALEXIOWITZ, Czar in 1676. He died without Iſſue. And appointed his Brother *Peter* to ſucceed him in the Empire.

IV. IVAN ALEXIOWITZ, Czar in 1682, and aſſociated with *Peter* in the Government by the *Strelitzes*. He married *Proſcovia Foedorowna Soltikof*.

Eudocia Foedorowna Lapuchin his firſt Wife. = IV. PETER ALEXIOWITZ the Great. Czar in 1682, with his Brother *Ivan*, afterwards ſole Emperor of all the *Ruſſias*. = V. *Martha Theiſenhauſen*, a young *Livonian* Priſoner, taken at *Marienburg*, with whom he publickly declared his Marriage in 1710. Afterwards CATHERINE the firſt, Empreſs in 1725.

Catherine Iwanowna, married the Duke of *Mecklenburg*.

Anne of *Mecklenburg*, married Prince *Antony Ulric* of *Brunſwick Bevern*.

VIII. IVAN the ſecond, Emperor in *October* 1740, and depos'd *Dec.* 6. 1741. This Prince has two Brothers and two Siſters.

VII. ANNA IWANOWNA, married the Duke of *Courland*. Empreſs in 1730. She died without Iſſue.

Alexis Petrowitz, the Czarowitz, who died in the Life-time of his Father. He married *Charlotta Louiſa* of *Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle*.

VI. PETER ALEXOWITZ the ſecond, Emperor in 1727.

IX. ELIZABETHA PETROWNA Empreſs in 1741.

Anna Petrowna, elder Siſter to the Empreſs *Elizabeth*, married the Duke of *Holſtein*.

X. PETER the Third, Emperor *January* 1762, depoſed by his Wife, July 9. 1762. He married *Catherine Alexiweina* of *Anhalt Zerbtz*.

XI. CATHERINE the Second, Empreſs in July 1762.

Paul Petrowitz, the Great Duke.

CHRONOLOGICAL ANNALS OF THE WAR.

PART THE SECOND.

1761.

January 2. GEneral Manſberg having been attack'd by the Count de Broglio and M. de Stainville in the town of Duderſtadt, retir'd to the neighbouring heights, where he maintain'd himſelf till the next day, when he was aſſiſted by the Generals Kielmanſegge and Luckner, who drove the French from the town, and purſued them as far as Witzenhauſen. The Allies loſt 190 men; and the French, by their own Accounts, 600: among whom, three complete companies of grenadiers were made priſoners.

Jan. 8. A detachment of 150 horſe, and 2 companies of grenadiers, under the command of the Viſcount de Belſunce, march'd out of Gottingen, attack'd a poſt of the Allies near Gibelhauſen, and made about 100 men priſoners, among whom were four officers.

Jan. 8. The Unicorn of 28 guns, 200 men, Captain Hunt, engaged the Veſtal, a French frigate of 30 guns (twelve, nine, and ſix, pounders) and 220 men, M. Boiſbertelot commander. The action laſted near two hours; in which both the Captains were mortally wounded. Lieutenant Symons, after his Captain was diſabled, fought the ſhip with courage and conduct, took the Veſtal, and

and was rewarded with the command of the Mortar ſloop. The Veſtal, had many men kill'd and wounded; the Unicorn only five kill'd; ſix dangerouſly, and four more ſlightly, wounded.

Jan. 10. Captain James Smith of the Seahorſe of 20 guns and 160 men, fought with the Opale frigate of 36 guns and 350 men, the Marquis d'Ars commander, at the diſtance of 34 leagues S. W. from the Start; after a warm engagement of an hour and a quarter, in which the ſhips were board and board three different times) the enemy left the Seahorſe with great precipitation, upon the approach of the Unicorn. The loſs of the Opale amounted to near 150 kill'd and wounded, among the former of whom was the Captain; that of the Seahorſe conſiſted in eleven kill'd, and thirty eight wounded, many of the latter very dangerouſly. Captain Smith was afterwards detain'd at home, to be prefer'd to the command of a larger ſhip the firſt opportunity.

Jan. 10. The Venus of 36 guns, 240 men, Captain Harriſon, engaged the Brune, a French frigate of 32 guns and 316 men; for upwards of two hours; when the Juno of 32 guns coming up, and firing a few guns, the Brune ſtruck; having had 19 kill'd and 39 wounded. The Captain, firſt Lieutenant, and Maſter of the Venus, with 15 private ſeamen, were wounded; but four only were kill'd. Two ſailors were wounded on board the Juno.

Jan. 13. The Annemame and Sardoine, King's frigates, arm'd for war by the merchants, carrying each 14 guns and 130 men, and prime ſailors, were taken by the Mars and Orford.

Jan. —

Jan. — Ten thouſand Ruſſians under Count Tottleben, enter'd lower Pomerania, and took poſſeſſion of New Stetin and Burwalde.

Jan. 15. The Mogul's Troops, ſaid to have conſiſted of 80,000 men, headed by Shah Zadda, and ſupported by a ſmall number of French troops under M. Law, were totally defeated, near Patna, by Major John Carnack at the Head of 500 Europeans, 2500 Seapoys, and 20,000 black Troops, with 12 pieces of cannon. M. Law, and moſt of the French, were taken priſoners.

Jan. 15. Pondicherry, the capital of the French ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel, ſurrender'd at diſcretion to Colonel Eyre Coote. An amazing quantity of artillery and ãmunition was found in the fort, and on the works; among which there were no leſs than 81 ſerviceable pieces of braſs, and 436 of iron ordnance. The ſum total of the Priſoners (incluſive of the King's troops, company's troops, and inhabitants) amounted to 2072. All theſe were reduced to the extremity of famine, having devour'd every Animal from an elephant to a mouſe. Camels, dogs, and cats, had been for ſome time their common food. Even rats ſold for 13 pence a piece. Before they ſurrender'd they ate, by dint of boiling, their leathern jars (call'd Dame Joan's) uſed for keeping oil and butter. The joy ariſing from this important conqueſt, was damp'd by the misfortune which happen'd to our fleet in a ſtorm on the firſt of this month. The Duke of Aquitaine and the Sunderland of 64 guns each, founder'd; only one man from the former, and eight from the latter, were ſaved. The Newcaſtle of 50 guns, and Queenborough of 20, together

ther with the Protector fireſhip, were ~~drove~~ driven on ſhore and loſt; but the people, the ordnance, and great part of the ſtores and proviſions were preſerv'd. In the preceding Year, the Cumberland of 54 guns was loſt off Goa. During the blockade of Pondicherry, the boats of the fleet, under Captain Newſon of the South-Sea-Caſtle, cut out the Balleine a frigate of 36 guns, and the Hermione ſhip; and the Medway and Newcaſtle took, from under the guns of the Daniſh Fort at Trincambar, a ſhip call'd La Compagnie des Indes; ſhe was pierced for 54 guns, and had eſcaped out of the harbour of Pondicherry.

Jan. 20. The Griffin Indiaman, homeward bound through the ſtraights of Sapy, ſtruck upon a rock, and was loſt; the crew were ſaved.

Jan. 23. Captain Hood in the Minerva of 32 guns and 220 men, fought with, and took the Warwick of 34 guns (pierced for 60) M. le Veger de Belair commander, having 295 men on board, 74 of whom were ſoldiers. She was bound to the Iſle of France and Bourbon, with proviſions, ammunition, and ſtores, and had 14 men kill'd and 32 wounded in the action. The Minerva had the ſame number kill'd, and 34 wounded; three of the latter died ſoon afterwards. The Minerva ſuffer'd alſo conſiderably in all her maſts, from the conſequences of this ſharp engagement.

Jan. 24. The Felicité, a French frigate of 32 guns, Captain Donell, bound to Martinico with a cargo worth 30,000 pounds ſterling, was attack'd, driven ~~drove~~ on ſhore on the coaſt of Holland, and entirely deſtroy'd by the Richmond of 32 guns and 220 men, Captain Elphinſton. The French Commander fell

fell in the engagement, and near 100 of his crew were kill'd or wounded. The action lasted two hours, when the enemy fled from their quarters, left their ship, and escaped. The Hermione, consort to the Felicité of the same force and value, was lost coming out of Dunkirk.

Jan. 26. Prince Xavier of Saxony beat up the quarters of the Prussians at Sondershausen, and carried off part of Wunsch's battalion from Ebeleben. General Luckner pursued the French in their retreat beyond Langensaltzen, took one of their magazines at Deiswitz, and made the guard of two officers and thirty men prisoners of war.

Jan. 27. The French, under M. de St. Victor, surpriz'd the post of Stadbergen. Major Delaune, who commanded the garrison compos'd of part of Lane's battalion, was kill'd in his chamber.

Feb. 10. M. Louet surrender'd the fort of Mahe, on the coast of Malabar, to Mr. Hodges commander at Tellicherry, and to Mr. Munro commander of the King's and Company's troops employed in that expedition.

March — The Ajax East-Indiaman, homeward bound, of 750 tons 26 guns, and 100 men, with a valuable cargo on board worth 200,000 pounds sterling, was taken by the Protheé of 64 guns captain Cornei commander.

Mar. 13. The Entreprenant, pierced for 44 guns, carrying only 26 (twelve and six pounders) with 203 men, arm'd for war and merchandize, and loaded with various goods for St. Domingo, was taken by the Vengeance Captain Nightingale of

of 28 guns (nine and four pounders) and 200 men. The engagement continued, at three different times, for three hours and a quarter. The Entreprenant had 15 men kill'd, and 24 wounded; the Vengeance, 6 kill'd and 27 wounded, moſt of them dangerouſly.

Mar. 26. The Chevalier d'Origny made a battalion of the Britannic legion priſoners at Wolfſhagen, where he took one piece of cannon and a magazine. The ſame day the French Royal Legion made 300 Engliſh priſoners at Alsfelt, who had been left there for their recovery. — A battalion of Hanoverians, that block'd up the caſtle of Arolſen, was, for the moſt part, taken or deſtroy'd.

Mar. 27. Colonel Colignon abandon'd Nordheim to the French garriſon of Gottingen, and loſt 220 men, with two pieces of cannon, in his retreat.

From *Febr.* 11. to *March* 27 and 28. incluſive. The allied army, on the 11th of February began their march to the attack of the French poſts. The principal events of this attack, in the courſe of ſeven weeks, are thrown together in the following account. Fritzlar capitulated to the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick. Lieutenant General Breidenbach was kill'd in an unſucceſsful attempt upon Marpourg. Guderſberg ſurrender'd to Lord Granby. The Generals Sporcken and Sybourg gave a ſignal defeat to the Saxons near Langenſaltzen, made 5000 priſoners, and took ſome cannon. Lieutenant General D'Oheim defeated M. de Maupeou's advanc'd guard near Sachſenberg, and made that General priſoner. At Roſenthal, Fritzlar, and Melſungen, a large quantity of meal and forage

was

was deſtroy'd. A conſiderable magazine was found at Ober-Morſchen; 80,000 ſacks of meal, 50,000 ſacks of oats, and a million of rations of hay, were taken or ruin'd at Hirſchfeld. At Fulda the French burnt a magazine of hay, and the Allies took a very great magazine of flour and oats. Another large magazine was found at Eyſenach. Count la Lippe open'd the trenches before Caſſel in the night of the firſt of March. The garriſon of Caſſel ſome days afterwards made a ſucceſsful ſalley on the beſiegers, enter'd the trenches, and nail'd up one piece of cannon, carried off four mortars, and deſtroyed the works of the grand battery. The French ſet fire to their magazines at Friedberg. Luckner puſh'd his corps as far as Aſchaffenbourg, of which he took poſſeſſion. From this time, every thing went retrograde. A detachment from the garriſon of Gottingen obliged the Hanoverian garriſon of Duderſtadt to ſurrender priſoners of war. Major General Baron Cloſen, under the orders of M. Broglio, defeated the hereditary Prince of Brunſwick near Grunberg, made near 2000 priſoners, and took 12 or 13 pieces of cannon. M. de Monchenu beat a party of the Allies juſt above Ziegenhayn, took 400 priſoners, beſides ſome Officers of diſtinction. In the night between the 27th and 28th of March, the Allies raiſed the ſiege of Caſſel; after which, the French went into quarters of cantonment in Heſſe, and the Allies into their own behind the Dymel. The ſeveral French magazines, which were taken or deſtroy'd before the Allies repaſs'd the Dymel, amounted, according to ſome valuations, to ſeven millions of florins.

Mar. 30. The Count de Broglio, having march'd out of Caſſel with his garriſon, attack'd the rear guard of the Hannoverians with ſucceſs, took four pieces

pieces of cannon, ſeveral ammunition waggons, and many priſoners.

April 1. The Oriflame of 40 guns mounted, twenty ſix of which were 12 pounders, and fourteen 18 pounders, with upwards of 370 men, was taken by the Iſis commanded by Lieutenant Cunningham, after a running engagement of four hours and an half. The Iſis had only 4 men killed, and nine wounded; Captain Wheeler who commanded her, was kill'd in the beginning of the action. The loſs of the Oriflame, in killed and wounded, amounted to between 40 and 50; ſhe ſailed remarkably well, and had received a thorough repair.

April 2. The Imperialiſts, to the amount of 6 battalions and 800 horſe, under the command of two Generals, were attack'd, routed, and diſpers'd, by the Pruſſian Generals Schenkendorff and Sybourg, near Saalfeld. One Colonel, one Major, twenty nine officers, and 800 private men were made priſoners; four pair of colours and ſix pieces of cannon were taken. Ziethen's Huſſars, under Major Hundt, particularly diſtinguiſh'd themſelves.

April 2. The Berten, an Eaſt-Indiaman, bound from Port L'Orient to the Iſle of France and Pondicherry, pierced for 64 guns, mounting 28, and manned with 353 men, of whom 93 were ſoldiers, laden with ordnance, naval ſtores, merchandize, and 24000 dollars in ſpecie, was taken by the Hero Captain William Forteſcue and the Venus Captain Harriſon. The entire cargo of this prize, was valued by her Captain at 90,000 pounds ſterling.

April 3.

April 3. The Kings of Great-Britain and Pruſſia accepted the propoſal of the belligerant Powers, contain'd in their declaration of the 26th of March, for opening a congreſs at Augſburg, in order to negotiate a general peace.

April — The Pheaſant, a French frigate of 16 guns 125 men, was taken by the Albany ſloop Captain Brograve; the Pheaſant threw 14 of her guns overboard in the chace.

April 6. A Pruſſian detachment attack'd a corps of Imperialiſts under General Guaſco, near Plaven in the Voigtland, and took one Colonel, eight officers, 150 men, four pieces of cannon, and all the baggage. The Pruſſians loſt the brave Major Hundt of Ziethen's Huſſars, one Lieutenant, and 30 private men.

April 7. Between the 14th of February and this day, the garriſon of Gottingen alone made 1600 of the Allies priſoners of war.

April 8. Major General Hodgſon and Commodore Keppel attempted to diſimbark the Britiſh troops at St. Andro near Point Lomaria, but the French were ſo ſtrongly intrenched on each ſide of the hill, which was exceſſively ſteep, and the foot of it ſcarp'd away, that after repeated efforts they were oblig'd to deſiſt. Major General Crawford and Brigadier Carlton exerted themſelves with ability on this occaſion, and the latter was wounded in the thigh. One of the flat-bottom'd boats landed ſixty of Erſkine's grenadiers, commanded by Captain Oſborne, who gain'd the top of the hills by a very difficult aſcent; but being attack'd as ſoon

or Belleisle;

ſoon as they were form'd, by a numerous force, they were routed before it was poſſible to ſend them any effectual aſſiſtance; twenty of this party were brought back from the rocks by the boats. The loſs of the Britiſh troops, in kill'd, wounded, and priſoners, amounted to 434.

April 13. The Auſtrian General Reid attack'd the Pruſſian line, which was form'd before Miltitz, forced that poſt, kill'd and wounded 100 men, and made 40 priſoners.

April 21. A magazine of hay which the French had form'd at Weſel, accidentally took fire, and was conſumed. It conſiſted of 1,250,000 rations, and was valued at two millions of livres.

April 22. Beauclerk's grenadiers under Captain Paterſon, boldly climb'd up a rock, and made good their landing upon Belliſle againſt 300 of the enemy, till the remainder of the corps under Brigadier Lambert were enabled to come to their aſſiſtance. The reſt of the troops afterwards landed without difficulty. Captain Paterſon loſt his arm in this gallant ſervice. Mr. Lambert was ſtrongly recommended by General Hodgſon to his Majeſty's favour, for the conduct and ſpirit which he ſhewed on this memorable occaſion. The French loſt three braſs field pieces, and ſome of their wounded were made priſoners.

April — The Speedwell cutter of eight guns, ſtation'd off Oporto, was taken by two French men of war on the coaſt of Spain, and ſent into Vigo.

April

April 23. A detachment of 3000 men from the garriſon of Gottingen attack'd a battalion of the Britiſh legion in the village of Feldhaven near Uſlar, and made 100 priſoners. They were afterwards diſlodged from that poſt by the Hanoverians, who took above 50 dragoons.

May 5. General Luckner with 100 Huſſars came up with 300 horſe of the garriſon of Gottingen, entirely routed them, made one officer and thirty troopers priſoners, and took ſixty one horſes. — Captain Brinſky attack'd them the ſame day, on their return, with 100 Huſſars and 50 of the Brunſwick cavalry, drove them before him into Gottingen, and made three officers and 53 dragoons priſoners; the Vicomte de Belſunce their commander narrowly eſcaped being taken in the purſuit. The village of Spielen beyond the Fulda was taken by Captain Riedeſel with 100 men of the Brunſwick Huſſars, and the garriſon of 50 men were kill'd or made priſoners, with little loſs on the part of the Allies.

May — The Auſtrians abandon'd Freyberg on the approach of Colonel Kleiſt, who took 84 men and 100 horſes.

May — The King of Pruſſia took an Auſtrian magazine of meal at Bautzen.

May 17. Colonel Kleiſt attack'd part of General Guaſco's corps at Schellenberg, and took 118 men together with three officers.

May 21. General Beck attack'd a body of Pruſſians on the Queiſs near Greiffenberg, kill'd and

wounded 600 men, took near the ſame number priſoners, and made himſelf maſter of four pieces of cannon.

May — One hundred horſe of the Allied army took, near Nordheim, a French Lieutenant Colonel, 34 dragoons, and 40 horſe. M. de Belſunce himſelf narrowly eſcaped.

June 6. Lord Rollo and Colonel Melvil, ſupported by the ſquadron under Commodore Sir James Douglaſs, landed their troops on the iſland of Dominica, attack'd and drove the French from four different intrenchments, one above another, upon the face of a ſteep hill, and made M. de Longprie the Commandant, and M. de Couche the ſecond Officer, priſoners of war. Having thus taken the iſland by aſſault, Lord Rollo granted the inhabitants a protection till his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be further known. Dominica is well wooded and water'd, and ſupplied the French with quantities of coffee, cocoa, and cotton; the ſoil in many places is rich, and the land very high, which makes it capable of producing excellent ſugar-cane, if properly cultivated.

June 7. The citadel of Palais ſurrender'd to General Hodgſon and Commodore Keppel. The Chevalier de St. Croix and his garriſon obtain'd all the honours of war, and were tranſported to the Continent at the Expence of his Britannick Majeſty. The Britiſh priſoners were declar'd to be free from the moment of the capitulation, but the French priſoners were to be exchang'd according to the cartel of Sluys. It is difficult to aſcertain the exact loſs of the Britiſh troops in this long and well-diſputed ſiege. Some accounts make the

kill'd

kill'd amount to near 2000 men. The Captains Bell, Wightwick, and Collins, of the Marines, were promoted to the rank of Majors in the army, for their gallant behaviour. The number of French troops in the citadel, when it was inveſted, amounted to 2600, of whom 922 were kill'd, wounded, or made priſoners, during the ſiege.

June 13. The Hampſhire and Centaur, part of Rear Admiral Holmes's ſquadron, took the St. Anne, pierced for 64 guns, having on board ſix 24 pounders, twenty ſix 12 pounders and eight 8 pounders, with 389 perſons. She was commanded by M. D'Aguillon, and her cargo conſiſted of indigo, coffee, and ſugar, to the value of one million of French livres.

June 16. General Luckner took 84 oxen under the walls of Gottingen, drove back the garriſon, kill'd and wounded 100 men, and made one Captain and 14 private men priſoners.

June 17. M. Scheiter croſs'd the Rhine with only 36 horſe, and in the ſpace of 93 hours, ſet fire to the French magazines at Xanten, and other places, and plunder'd a great quantity of baggage. The magazines which he deſtroyed, amounted to 1,635000 rations of hay and ſtraw, near 6000 ſacks and ſeveral thouſand rations of oats.

June — The French made 245 priſoners at Luhnen and Kamen, and took two pieces of cannon.

June 20. Two thouſand Auſtrians ſurpriz'd a flying camp of the Pruſſians near Schweidnitz, made

200 priſoners, and carried off 300 horſe with ſome other booty.

June — Marſhal Broglio took poſſeſſion of Warbourg and Paderborn; General Sporcken loſt a ſmall number of men and ſome cannon in his retreat from the former place.

June 28 and 29. The detach'd corps of M. Broglio's army, made between four and five hundred of the Allies priſoners of war, and took 19 pieces of cannon with 4 haubitzers.

From *June* 10 to *June* 30. incluſive. Lieutenant Colonel Grant of the 40th regiment of foot, with the troops under his command, penetrated into the middle and back ſettlements of the Cherokees, burnt 15 towns, deſtroy'd above 1400 acres of corn, beans, and peaſe, and drove 5000 people into the woods and mountains, where they would be neceſſarily reduced to great diſtreſs for want of ſubſiſtence. — His loſs in this expedition amounted only to one ſubaltern, one ſerjeant, and nine private men kill'd, four ſubalterns, one drummer. and forty ſeven private men wounded.

July — Le Beaumont, a French Eaſt-Indiaman bound for the Iſle of Bourbon, of 600 tons, 22 guns nine pounders and 280 men, was taken by the King George privateer of 24 guns twelve and nine pounders and 240 men Captain Reid commander, after an obſtinate engagement of ſeven hours, in which the former had upwards of 60 men kill'd and the latter 25.

July 8. General Ziethen reconnoitred the Ruſſian army, ſkirmiſh'd with an advanced poſt, kill'd

200 men, and afterwards retreated in good order to his camp at Storkneſt in Poland.

July 13. A body of French troops under the command of M. Chabot, intending to ſurprize M. Luckner, near Samle, was attack'd and defeated by that General; 150 men were made priſoners, and 200 horſes taken.

July 14. The Captains Kampen and Engel, Captain Lieutenant Sanders, and Lieutenant Muller, with 220 horſe in different detachments, burnt upwards of 30 carriages of bacon and proviſions, deſtroy'd or gave away a prodigious quantity of bread and meal, took 700 horſes, ruin'd 2000 more, and in their return to the allied army made priſoners 250 recover'd men of the enemy's troops.

July 15 and 16. Marſhal Broglio decamp'd on the 15th at day-break from Erwite, and attack'd Lord Granby's camp in the evening with great briſkneſs: his Lordſhip ſuſtain'd the efforts of the enemy with reſolution and ſucceſs, till the arrival of Lieutenant General Wutgenau, who had received orders to march to his ſupport. The French being now taken in flank, they could no longer withſtand the firmneſs of theſe Generals, with whom Prince Ferdinand was in perſon, but were driven back into the woods, after a fire of artillery and ſmall arms which laſted till late in the night. The action was renewed at three the next morning, and continued till nine; M. Wutgenau's corps, againſt which the French made redoubled attacks, maintain'd its ground with intrepidity; at laſt M. Broglio appear'd to have a deſign of planting ſome batteries upon an eminence, oppoſite to Lord Granby's camp, which was not in-

cloſed within the lines: to prevent the bad conſequence of ſuch a deſign, Prince Ferdinand order'd the neareſt troops to advance upon the enemy, which they did with ſuch courage, that the French ſoon gave way, and retreated precipitately, abandoning their dead and wounded. Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers took priſoners the regiment of Rouge, conſiſting of four battalions, with their cannon and colours. Upon the news of this defeat on the right, the left of the French army under the Prince de Soubiſe, which was oppoſed to the hereditary prince, deſiſted from the attack; 200 men, commanded by Major Limburg, defended the village of Scheidingen, on that ſide; againſt all the attempts of the enemy. The loſs of the French in kill'd, wounded, and priſoners, was computed at about 5000 men; nine pieces of cannon and ſix pair of colours were taken. The brigades of the King, Auvergne, Belſunce, aud Naſſau, ſuffer'd the moſt. The Duke of Havre and his ſon in law the Marquis of Cirrac, the Marquis of Rouge Lieutenant General and his ſon the Colonel, were kill'd: their loſs in Officers was very conſiderable. This battle was fought in the field of Kirch-Denckern, near Hiltrup, and at no great diſtance from Ham. The Allies had 311 men kill'd, 1011 wounded, 192 made priſoners, and three pieces of cannon taken.

July 17. The Achilles of 64 guns and the Buffon of 32, were taken at the diſtance of 19 leagues from Cadiz, by the Thunderer of 74 guns Captain Proby, and the Thetis ſtoreſhip Captain Moutray, after a bloody combat of half an hour, in which the Thunderer had 17 men kill'd and 113 wounded, 17 of whom died ſoon afterwards; Captain Proby was ſlightly wounded in the hand. The French

French frigate did not ſtrike till after the Modeſte had come up, and fired ſome guns into her. Theſe two ſhips carried upwards of 900 men between them. The Captain of the Achilles was gently cenſur'd, the Lieutenant degraded from his Nobility and impriſon'd, and the Enſign ſhot, for their behaviour in this engagement.

July — A great convoy of proviſions was deſtroy'd by Colonel Freytag, between Caſſel and Warbourg; the Brunſwick Huſſars ruin'd two French magazines upon the Werra, and Major General Luckner, in his retreat from Neuhaus near Paderborn (which he had forced on the 17th) had a ſmart engagement with the enemy, and made 150 priſoners.

July 18. Marſhal Butterlin having detach'd ſome regiments of Huſſars from his head-quarters at Priſtawe, to cut off the retreat of Colonel Loſſow, who had been reconnoitring the Ruſſians; the latter fell upon them by ſurprize, kill'd 20 men, made 2 officers, 14 ſubalterns, 2 ſurgeons, and 106 private men priſoners, took 100 horſes, and diſpers'd the reſt.

July 20. Colonel Belling, and Lieutenant Colonel Goltz, gain'd ſome advantage over the Swedes at Verchen.

July 19 to 21. Colonel Freytag, in a ſecond expedition, deſtroy'd a great quantity of ammunition and corn belonging to the French, on the Fuld and the Werra, without the loſs of a man.

July 21. The Swedes took Demmin, and made 100 men of Hordt's Battalion priſoners of war. At Mal-

Malchin, the Pruſſian Lieutenant Colonel Goltz loſt 100 men; and at Damgarten, a Lieutenant and 20 Pruſſian Huſſars were taken priſoners.

July 22. The King of Pruſſia attack'd General Brentano's cavalry near Munſterberg, and made 150 Fouriers priſoners.

July 28 and 29. Part of Commodore Keppel's ſquadron under Sir Thomas Stanhope, demoliſh'd the works and fortifications on the iſle of Aix: Captain Chaplin of the Furnace bomb diſtinguiſh'd himſelf on this occaſion.

July 30. General Luckner attack'd Marſhal Broglio's rear-guard at Lipſprinck, and deſtroy'd the corps of Volontaires de Broglio.

Auguſt 2. The Ruſſians attack'd a Pruſſian magazine between Welda and the Oder, but were repuls'd with conſiderable loſs.

Auguſt 3. The King of Pruſſia paſs'd the Neiſſe, drove part of the Auſtrian army as far as Hoff in Moravia, and made 100 priſoners.

Auguſt 5. Prince Ferdinand attack'd Lieutenant General de Stainville, who had between 16 and 18 battalions and as many ſquadrons under his command, and obliged him, after a diſpute of three or four hours, to abandon the poſt of Stadtbergen.

Auguſt 6. A convoy of 250 waggons going towards the Weſer, was taken by a detachment of Hunters belonging to Colonel Freytag's corps. The deſertion, at this time, was very great in the French army.

Auguſt

Auguſt 7. Thirty men of the allied army under the Chevalier de Donceel, attack'd near Stockern, and diſpers'd a guard of 70 Auſtrians that was placed for the protection of 65 pontoons, and afterwards burnt the pontoons together with a ſmall French magazine.

Auguſt. 7. The Subtile, a French frigate belonging to the Eaſt India company, of 16 guns 84 men, and of about 300 tons burthen, bound from Mauritius to L'Orient, was taken by the Aquilon Captain Chaloner Ogle.

Auguſt 14. Lieutenant General Diemar, with a garriſon of 300 men, gallantly and ſucceſsfully defended the ſmall town of Horn againſt 8000 French and 6 pieces of cannon.

Auguſt 14 and 15. General Luckner, having arrived with his corps on the heights near Daſſel, detach'd his own regiment towards the right wing of the French, and Colonel Freytag, with all the light horſe, towards their left. The enemy, under the command of M. Belſunce, drew back their forces towards the foreſt of Solling, after detaching a large body of horſe and foot to the high road that leads to Eimbeck; this body was inſtantly charg'd and totally routed by Luckner's Huſſars. In front, General Luckner himſelf attack'd the French, whom he found drawn up in order of battle, but they ſoon retired and drew nearer to the foreſt of Solling; Colonel Freytag obliged their light horſe to diſperſe themſelves in the foreſt, where they were preſently follow'd by General Luckner: Lieutenant Colonel de Stockhauſen, who had previouſly poſted himſelf in the Solling with

with his hunters, then engaged with, and defeated, the French infantry, and the Brunſwick Huſſars purſued them with ſucceſs. In theſe different attacks, 44 officers and 759 private men were made priſoners; three pair of colours and 800 horſes were taken.

Auguſt 15. Some Pruſſian regiments, among which were thoſe of Finkenſtein and Czelteritz, attack'd near Lignitz in Sileſia, 30 ſquadrons of Auſtrian cavalry and 10 battalions of grenadiers who were on their march to join the Ruſſians; theſe regiments took a great number of priſoners, and diſpers'd the enemy in ſuch a manner, that only 10 ſquadrons were enabled to effect the intended junction. About the ſame time, General Knoblock made two regiments of Ruſſian infantry priſoners in their retreat towards the Oder.

Auguſt 15. Captain Faulkner in the Bellona of 74 guns, and Captain Loggie in the Brilliant of 36, came up with the Courageux of 74 guns Captain du Gue Lambert, the Malicieux of 32 guns Captain Longueville, and the Hermione of 32 guns Captain Montigney. The Bellona attack'd the Courageux, and the Brilliant the two frigates. After an engagement of three quarters of an hour, the Courageux ſtruck, having loſt the amazing number of 240 men kill'd, and 110 wounded. The French frigates bore away from the Brilliant 23 minutes after the Courageux was taken. The Bellona had only 6 men kill'd and 28 wounded; the Brilliant 5 kill'd and 16 wounded.

Auguſt 18. The Caſtle of Waldeck ſurrender'd to the French.

Auguſt

Auguſt 18. The Marquis de Conflans attack'd the rear-guard of a detachment of the allied army, in its march from Munſter to the lower Embs, made ſome priſoners, and took the tents belonging to Scheiter's cavalry, together with 30 baggage waggons.

Auguſt 19. General Romanzow took poſſeſſion of the town of Coſlin near Colberg in Pomerania.

Auguſt — The Fatalaſam, a ſhip belonging to the Eaſt India company, bound from Fort St. George to Calcutta in Bengal, was wreck'd in her paſſage, and only 27 perſons were ſaved: among thoſe who periſh'd were, five lieutenants, two enſigns, two ſurgeon's mates, one volunteer, ſixteen ſergeants, one drummer, and 218 rank and file, belonging to the 84th regiment of foot commanded by Colonel Eyre Coote. Major Gordon, Captain Scott, Enſign Ogilvie, and Mr. Browne the Surgeon, eſcaped on ſhore, but died with the fatigue of their journey, in attempting to reach Calcutta.

Auguſt 25. The Auſtrian army join'd that of the Ruſſians in Sileſia.

Auguſt 30. A body of the allied army ſurpriz'd Dorſten, and made M. Vierſet with the firſt battalion of his regiment, and ſeveral piquets, priſoners of war. Next day the light troops took 300 waggons, many equipages, and the different patroles of French horſe that were poſted along the Lippe.

Auguſt 31. The corps, under the Generals Luckner and Freytag, and Colonel Stockhauſen, were at-

attack'd by the French, and obliged to abandon ſeveral poſts in the defiles of the Hartz mountains.

September 3. — The vanguard of the Prince of Soubiſe's army recover'd Dorſten, made 180 of the Allies priſoners, and took one piece of cannon.

Sept. 15. The Pruſſian General Platen deſtroy'd ſome conſiderable Ruſſian magazines at Coblin and Goſtin, attack'd 5000 waggons at a Convent near the latter place, defeated the convoy of 4000 men, kill'd many, and made 2000 priſoners, including Brigadier General Czerapow, 3 Majors, and 20 inferiour officers. Five haubitzers and 2 pieces of cannon were taken.

September 19. General Romanzow having attack'd and carried a redoubt which cover'd one of the flanks of the Prince of Wurtemberg's Camp, he made another attempt on the Prince's intrenchments, but was repuls'd with the loſs of near 3000 men, officers included, and the Prince recover'd the redoubt that was taken the preceeding day.

September — A body of Ruſſians repuls'd the Pruſſian Lieutenant General Werner near Treptow in Pomerania, and took the General himſelf priſoner, whilſt he was endeavouring to rally the regiment of Wurtemberg which had been put into confuſion.

September 22. General Romanzow failed in another attempt upon the Pruſſian intrenchments before Colberg.

September 24. The Marquis de Conflans made himſelf maſter of Embden, where he raiſed large con-

contributions; 200 Engliſh invalids who compos'd the garriſon, obtain'd an advantageous capitulation, and embark'd for Bremen.

September — The French enter'd Oſnabrug, and levied exorbitant contributions.

October 1. The Auſtrians, under the orders of M. de Laudohn, made themſelves maſters of Schweidnitz by a *coup de main*. Lieutenant General Zaſtrow governour of the fortreſs, and 3771 men were made priſoners of war. A large magazine of powder blew up in the attack, which did equal damage to the Pruſſians and the Enemy. 181 pieces of cannon were found in the place. The loſs of the Auſtrians conſiſted in 279 kill'd 1007 wounded and 140 miſſing. Of the Ruſſians (who were engaged in this aſſault) 51 were kill'd and 45 wounded. The grenadiers of that corps particularly diſtinguiſh'd themſelves.

October — The ſtrong Caſtle of Scharsfels in the Hartze mountains ſurrender'd to the French after a ſiege of eight days, who demoliſh'd its fortifications; Meppen capitulated to the Prince of Conde on the 3d, in which 500 of the Allies were made priſoners of war.

October 7. Part of the army of the Empire took poſſeſſion of Halle, but quitted it again on the tenth.

October 10. Wolfenbuttel capitulated to Prince Xavier of Saxony, after a five days ſiege.

October 11. Three French frigates mann'd ſix large boats, in hopes of boarding and taking the Lively

Lively frigate, which lay at anchor in view of the garriſon of Belliſle; but a detachment of 85 men, compoſed of Morgan's light infantry, together with ſome Marines, ſet off in four boats, attack'd the enemy with briſkneſs, kill'd 15 men and wounded 19, and brought five of their boats back with them to Belliſle.

October 13. Prince Frederic of Brunſwick attack'd, and forced, the French, in the intrenchments which they had thrown up, at the Paſs of Oelpher, for covering the ſiege of Brunſwick. Many of the enemy were kill'd; and one Major General, ſeveral officers, upwards of 200 private men, and one piece of cannon were taken. In conſequence of this ſucceſs, the French rais'd the ſiege of Brunſwick, and abandon'd Wolfenbuttel.

October 20, 21 and 22. The Ruſſians made furious attacks both upon Colberg and the Prince of Wirtemburg's intrenchments, but without any effect.

October 21. The Ruſſians took two Pruſſian detachments, which ſerv'd as a convoy to a tranſport from Stetin laden with proviſions for Colberg. General de Platen, who march'd to Golnow with a view to protect and cover that tranſport, was obliged to ſend it back to Dam, after which he retir'd himſelf to Stargard. The Ruſſian light troops having, on the 13th, blown up 85 waggons loaded with bombs and gunpowder, and deſtroy'd 100 more fill'd with proviſions and other ſtores, they afterwards made themſelves maſters of the town of Golnow, and burnt the ſuburbs. 40,000 bombs and balls were found in Golnow.

October

October 24. The Ruſſians, detach'd by General Romanzow from Colberg, made themſelves maſters of Treptow, and obliged General Knobloch with three battalions and a corps of cavalry, amounting to 4000 men, to ſurrender priſoners of war. The Pruſſians alſo loſt ſix colours and ten cannon.

Octob. 25. The Griffin of 28 guns, captain Taylor, was loſt off the Bermuda iſlands, and 50 of the crew were drown'd.

October 29. The Pruſſians were diſlodged from Stepnitz by the Ruſſians; and General Berg ſurpriz'd Colonel Combiere at the village of Sanglow near Golnow, whom he made priſoner, together with 36 officers and 1000 men; ſix pieces of cannon were taken on this occaſion. Colonel Combiere commanded the van guard of General Platen's troops, which, to the number of 6000 men, had unfortunately penetrated as far as Golnow.

November 2. The Ruſſian General Berg attack'd General Platen between Stargard and Pyritz, but was repuls'd with the loſs of 500 men kill'd and wounded.

November 5. Prince Ferdinand form'd a judicious plan for ſurprizing 15 battalions under the Count de Chabot at Eſcherſhauſen. The Marquis of Granby reach'd Wickenſen, on the 5th, to block up the defilé leading from Eſcherſhauſen to Eimbeck, having previouſly forced the Poſt of Cappelnhagen; the ſame day General Conway and General Scheele join'd at Halle, in the morning: the Count de Chabot perceiv'd he had no other way to eſcape but by turning to the right, towards Stad-

Stad-Odendorp; this road would have been alſo block'd up by General Hardenberg, if he had not been retarded in his march by the overturning of his pontoons in a hollow way; by this accident the French General was enabled to make his eſcape to Eimbeck.

November 7. Count Broglio attack'd the Marquis of Granby and General Conway, juſt as they were beginning to encamp at Foorwohle, after a fatiguing night-march through ſnow and difficult roads: an advanced body of Chaſſeurs under Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, at firſt very prudently retir'd; but, on being ſupported, they return'd to the charge with vigour and conduct: the French were repuls'd with great ſpirit, and driven back almoſt to their very camp.

November 9. The Marquis of Granby was again attack'd by the Enemy, and he again repuls'd them with conſiderable loſs. Major Fraſer diſtinguiſh'd himſelf greatly on this occaſion. Marſhal Broglio perceiving that Prince Ferdinand had already gain'd his flank, and was partly in his rear, thought fit to decline a general engagement, and abandon'd Eimbeck in the night, and all the adjacent country.

November — Captain M'Kenzie of Fort-Cumberland arm'd two veſſels at Bay Verte, and proceeded with them to Bay Chaleurs, where he broke up a ſettlement of plunderers that had done conſiderable miſchief to the Britiſh navigation in thoſe parts. 240 men, women, and children, were carried away priſoners to Bay Vert, together with 8 or 10 veſſels laden with their effects; all their other ſmall-craft was deſtroy'd.

No-

November — The Ruſſians repeated their attack upon the Prince of Wirtemburg's intrenchments, with the ſame indifferent ſucceſs.

November 13. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick attack'd near Katlenbourg, and routed, a large detachment of cavalry commanded by M. de Cloſen.

November 15. General Romanzow took the fort of Munde at the entrance of the river Perſante, and cut off all communication by water between Stetin and Colberg.

December 1. A Sileſian Gentleman, of the Name of Wargotſch, form'd a plan for ſeizing the King of Pruſſia in the ſuburbs of Strehlen, by employing a reſolute body of cavalry to ſet fire to thoſe ſuburbs, and then to ſecure his Majeſty's perſon in the confuſion. Wargotſch's ſervant detected the conſpiracy; for having been ſent with a letter from his maſter to a popiſh Prieſt, by whom it was to be forwarded to an Auſtrian Lieutenant Colonel, and having remark'd a particular agitation in the delivery of it, he immediately concluded that the contents were dangerous, and therefore carried the letter to a Pruſſian officer in Strehlen. Wargotſch and the Prieſt were arreſted, but afterwards made their eſcape.

December — The fort of Munden, under Colberg, towards the Sea, was taken by the Ruſſians; by the loſs of which, the entry of any Ruſſian veſſel with proviſions, into Colberg, was rendered uncertain and dangerous.

December — The Ruſſians made an unſucceſsful attempt to take Colberg by ſtorm.

December 10. The nine principal Headmen of the Cherokee nation arrived in Charles Town, and in a few days afterwards the treaty between that nation and the province of South Carolina was finally ratified, in all its forms, by the Lieutenant Governour and thoſe nine Indians reſpectively.

December 12. The Prince of Wirtemburg was defeated by a detachment of General Romanzow's army.

December 13. The Ruſſians gave a vigorous aſſault to Colberg, and were beat back with conſiderable loſs.

December 17. Colberg ſurrender'd to the Ruſſians, who loſt many men while they lay before the place. The brave garriſon, conſiſting of 79 officers and 3000 private men, were made priſoners of war. 146 pieces of cannon were found in the arſenal; 40 pair of colours and 4 ſtandards were taken. Colonel Heyden acquir'd great honour by his ſpirited defence of this fortreſs, during a ſiege which laſted upwards of five months. General Romanzow, according to the Ruſſian account, made 8000 priſoners in the courſe of the campaign, excluſive of 5000 deſerters.

December 19. An article of this date from Weſel, mention'd the deſtruction of immenſe magazines belonging to the allied army in Weſtphalia and Eaſt-Frizeland, during the latter part of this campaign. The Amſterdam Gazette gave the publick

lick a more minute and early account of thoſe which were ruin'd in Eaſt-Frizeland, amounting to upwards of two millions of rations. Notwithſtanding which, the London gazette firmly and poſitively denied the truth of that relation, and affirm'd that the loſs of their magazines in Weſtphalia and Eaſt-Frizeland was greatly exaggerated, nothing being more certain, that the Allies had little of conſequence in thoſe parts.

December 26. The French frigate Hermione, of 36 guns, was loſt on the bar of Vigo.

December 27. The Boulogne of 20 guns 140 men, M. de St. Romain commander, bound from the Iſle of Bourbon to Port L'Orient, laden with coffee and pepper, and valued at 40,000 pounds, was taken by the Venus Captain Harriſon.

December 30. The Biddeford of 24 guns Captain Gordon, was loſt off the Yarmouth ſands. Out of 160 men, only the Lieutenant, Maſter, Surgeon, Lieutenant of the Marines, and about 70 private men were ſaved.

Supplies granted by Parliament for the ſervice of the year 1761.

Eighteen millions, eight hundred and ſixteen thouſand, one hundred and nineteen pounds, nineteen ſhillings and nine pence three farthings.

A liſt of many conſiderable privateers, &c. and arm'd merchantmen, taken by his Majeſty's ſhips of war, from the 31ſt of December 1760 to the 31ſt of December 1761.

January.	guns.	men.	captors.
Le Chevalier d'Arthieſſay of Granville	8 carriage 6 ſwivels	58	taken by the Hornet ſloop.
The Valeur of St. Maloe	4 carriage 14 ſwivels	28	— by the Swallow ſloop.
A privateer of St. Maloe	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	39	— by the Venus Captain Harriſon.
The Maria Thereſa of St. Maloe.	10 carriage	75	— by the Aquilon Captain Ogle.
The Revenge cutter privateer of Dieppe, taken after an engagement of an hour and an half.	6 carriage 6 ſwivels		— by the Hunter arm'd cutter Lieutenant Jarvis.
L'Ecureuil of Bayonne	14 carriage	122	— by the Minerva Captain Hood.
Le Bien Aimé, laden with ſugar and coffee	20	85	— by the Trent Captain Lindſay.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Royal Cantabre of of St. Maloe	4 carriage 6 ſwivels	65	taken by the Aquilon.
The Count de Valence of Boulogne	10 carriage	70	— by the Stag Captain Angel.
Le Chevert of Dunkirk	18 ſix pounders	160	— by the Amazon and Solebay.
The Minerva of Dunkirk	6 carriage 4 ſwivels	42	— by the Vengeance Capt. Nightingale.
The Dutcheſs of Gramont of St. Maloe, late his Majeſty's ſloop Hawke.	12 carriage		— by the Juno Captain Towry.
The Society of St. Maloe.	6 carriage	60	— by the Hornet Capt. Johnſtone.
Le Compte de Gramont of Bayonne	20	117	— by the Aquilon Captain Ogle.
February.			
A French cutter privateer ſunk off Beachy Head, and all the crew drown'd	10		— by the Grace cutter.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Duke of Mazarine privateer	12	106	taken by the Niger Captain Fitzherbert.
A cutter privateer of Calais	6	46	— by the Arethuſa Honourable Captain Vane.
A privateer driven on ſhore between the ſeven iſlands and Brehat, when the crew quitted her, and ſhe bulged ſoon afterwards.	10		— by the Waſp ſloop Captain Yates.
A privateer	14	140	— by the Jerſey.
The St. Joſeph and St. Antoine.	12	84	— by the Favourite, Captain Pownall.
A large veſſel of 400 tons bound from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo	18	75	— by the Blonde, Captain Kennedy.
March.			
The Sultan of Bayonne	10	73	— by the Swallow ſloop.
The Auguſte of St. Maloe	12	67	— by the Vengeance.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Chamillant	4 carriage 2 ſwivels	15	taken by the Biddeford, Captain Howe.
The Hazard	6 ſwivels	22	— by the Albany Capt. Brograve.
A ſhallop privateer	2 carriage 6 ſwivels	24	— by the Grace arm'd cutter, Lieutenant M'Bride.
The Hardi of Bayonne	10 carriage	125	— by the Tweed Captain Paſton.
The Zephire	12	114	— by the Aquilon.
The Marſhal Broglio of Breſt	8	80	— by the Unicorn and Tweed.
Le Lutine.	8	68	— by the Alarm Capt. Ruſhworth.
The Marquis of Chartres of St. Maloe.	6	76	— by the Niger.
A privateer of St. Maloe.	4 carriage 4 ſwivels	45	— by the Vengeance
April.			
Le Carnival.	4 carriage 10 ſwivels	64	— by the Æolus Captain Elliot.
The Bienbroynon of Dieppe.	1 carriage 12 ſwivels	35	— by the Terpſichore, Sir Thomas Adams, Baronet.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Lion of Bayonne	6 carriage 12 ſwivels	85	taken by the Venus.
The Auguſtine	8 carriage 6 ſwivels	61	— by the Biddeford.
A privateer	22 carriage		— by the Actæon.
The Grand Cyprus of Bayonne	12	116	— by the Blonde.
The Fidelle of Bayonne	4 carriage 17 ſwivels	45	— by the Milford, Captain Man.
The Admiral of Bayonne	12 carriage 16 ſwivels	65	— by the Milford.
Two French Turkey ſhips			— by the Sheerneſs.
Two large Martinico men outward bound			— by the Firme.
Le Grand Serpent.			— by the Blonde Captain Kennedy,
A privateer	8 carriage	50	— by the Belliqueux.
The Pomona Merchant ſhip of Bourdeaux.	8	45	— by the Danae Captain Martin.

May.	guns.	men.	captors.
The Marquis de Beringhen of Dieppe	8 carriage 6 ſwivels	60	taken by the Biddeford.
The Quemper	8 carriage 8 ſwivels	65	— by the Arethuſa Captain Keeler.
A privateer	36 carriage		— reported to have been taken by the Tartar.
The François	8	61	— by the Jamaica Captain Burdon.
A ſnow privateer	16		driven on ſhore in an attack upon James Fort in the river Gambia.
The Holy Family bound from Smyrna to Marſeilles.			taken by the Pallas.
The St. Anthony of Padua from ditto to ditto.			— by the Veſtal.
June.			
The Marſhal Duke de Biron of Dunkirk, pierc'd for 20 guns, with ranſomers for 4605 pounds.	15 carriage 12 ſwivels	109	— by the Argo Captain King.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A privateer of Dunkirk.	1 carriage (a nine pounder) 10 ſwivels	30	taken } by an arm'd cutter.
A privateer of ditto	2 carriage	24	deſtroy'd } by an arm'd cutter.
The Ruſſian of Bayonne	6 carriage 16 ſwivels	46	taken by the Fowey Capt. Tonyn.
A ſhip from Martinico to Naples	13 carriage	57	— by the Repulſe Captain Allen.
The St. Gregory from Martinico laden with ſugar, coffee, and cotton.			— by the Blonde.
A privateer	18	135	— by the Cygnet Captain Napier.
A ſmall privateer ſloop			— by the Favourite.
Six privateers and a ſtout Martinico ſhip.			reported to have been taken the beginning of this month, and carried into Jamaica by the Trent Captain Lindſay.
July.			
La Fleur of Dunkirk	2	29	taken and ſunk by the Swan.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Loup of Dunkirk, with five ranſomers	12 carriage 8 ſwivels	70	taken by the Badger Captain Scott.
The Triumphant of Cherbourg	2 carriage	18	— by the Cholmondeley cutter.
A rich Domingo ſhip of 300 tons			— by the Burford.
A ſhip from Port au Prince of 200 tons, with ſugar, coffee, and indigo			— by the Thames frigate.
Le Faucheur with one ranſomer	6 carriage 8 ſwivels	40	— by the Richmond Captain Elphinſtone.
Auguſt.			
The Duc de Noailles	12 carriage		— by the Richmond.
A dogger privateer	10	59	cut out of Dunkirk Road by the boats of the Maidſtone and Melampe under the command of Lieutenant M'Bride.
The Aurora of Rochelle	10	75	taken by the Aquilon.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A ſmall privateer.			taken by the Diligence ſloop.
The Hazard of Dunkirk	6 ſwivels	15	taken / deſtroy'd } by the Fly arm'd cutter Lieutenant Barkley
The Maria Thereſa of ditto.			
September.			
The Colibry of Dunkirk, with three ranſomers	16 carriage	110	taken by the Danae.
The Benjamin of Granville			— by the Diligence ſloop.
A privateer driven aſhore near Dunkirk			— by the Leoſtoffe cutter.
The Amarante of St. Maloe	18	137	— by the Mars.
The Two Brothers	14		— by the Raiſonable.
October.			
Twenty two merchant ſhips at Monte Chriſti			— by Admiral Holmes's ſquadron, and carried into Jamaica.
A ſloop	15		carried into Antigua by an Engliſh frigate.
The Heureux privateer		50	taken by the Hornet.
The Henry of Bayonne	10	58	— by the Dorſetſhire.
A privateer	14		— by the Antigua brig.

	guns.	men.	captors.
November.			
The Duc de Noialles	6 carriage 16 ſwivels	143	— by the Granada.
A privateer cutter of Havre	8 carriage	37	— by the Liverpool Capt. Knight.
L'Epreveir of Calais	6 ſwivels	20	— by the Richmond.
The Erneſtine of Dunkirk	10 carriage	67	— by the Syren, Unicorn, and Martin ſloop.
A ſloop laden with ſugar	10	52	ſent into St. John's in Antigua, by the Virgin.
December.			
L'Aimable Gabrielle of St. Jean de Luz	14	108	— by the Eſcorte.
A privateer of St. Maloe	12 carriage 12 ſwivels	75	— by the Scorpion ſloop.
The Pierrier of Bayonne	6 carriage	80	— by the Æolus Captain Hotham.

The French took 814 ſhips from the Engliſh, in the courſe of the year 1761.

1762.

January 5. ELizabeth Empreſs of Ruſſia died, in the 52d year of her age, and in the 22d of her reign.

January 11 and 12. The French frigate La Zenobie, M. de Sage commander, a new ſhip, carrying 22 nine pounders, and 210 men, with proviſions on board for ſix months, was wreck'd on Portland Beach, and only 71 men were ſaved.

January 12. The Pruſſian Generals Platen and Wunſch, after having taken ſeveral places, penetrated within a league of Naumbourg, which the army of the Empire quitted, and retir'd towards Weimar, with the loſs of men and baggage. Prince Henry's winter quarters were enlarged by this expedition.

January 16. General Monckton landed his troops without moleſtation near the Caſe des Navires in the iſland of Martinico, between Pointe des Negres and la Caſe Pilote, at the diſtance of little more than a league from Fort Royal, the ſhips of war under Admiral Rodney, having previouſly ſilenc'd the batteries that were above the place of landing. The Raiſonable of 64 guns was loſt, on the 7th, upon a little reef of rocks in St. Anne's Bay, as ſhe was leading in for one of the enemy's batteries: all the people and ſtores were ſaved.

Ja-

January 21. M. Reid attack'd the advanc'd poſts of the Pruſſians in Saxony, in which the latter loſt near 1000 men in kill'd, wounded, and deſerters, together with four pieces of cannon.

January 25. The Chevalier de Voſſeil, with a detachment of 65 men, obliged 300 Pruſſians to lay down their arms. He was afterwards made a Lieutenant Colonel for his bravery and conduct.

January 30. Mr. William Hay firſt Lieutenant and Commander (in the abſence of Captain Martin) of the Danae of 36 guns, engaged a large French ſhip of force, yard arm and yard arm, for an hour and an half; the latter got off in a ſhatter'd condition with the loſs of numbers kill'd and wounded. Seventy men were kill'd and wounded on board of the Danae.

February 3. An Auſtrian detachment attack'd L'Abadiés independent Battalion at Groſs Parda near Grimm, kill'd the greateſt part of it, and took many priſoners.

February 4. The citadel of Fort-Royal capitulated to General Monckton and Admiral Rodney. — Previouſly to this important event, General Monckton order'd the Morne Tartenſon to be attack'd on the 24th of January at day-break. The grenadiers under Brigadier Grant, ſupported by Lord Rollo's brigade, charg'd the Enemy's advanc'd poſts. Brigadier Rufane, with his brigade and the Marines, attack'd the redoubts on the right, along the coaſts; 1000 ſeamen in the flat-bottom'd boats, row'd up, as he advanc'd. The light infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Scott, ſupported by brigadier Walſh's brigade, poſſeſs'd them-

themſelves of a plantation on the left, and got round the French. — The attack was carried on with ſuch vigour and impetuoſity, that the troops carried the ſtrong poſt of Morne Tartenſon by nine o' clock. the Enemy retir'd in the greateſt confuſion to Fort Royal and Morne Garnier; ſome of the grenadiers follow'd them to the bridge of the Town, and brought off a few priſoners. The General, in purſuit of his plan, order'd Walſh's brigade, and the diviſion of grenadiers under Grant, to take a plantation more to the left; Scott's light-infantry made themſelves maſters of an advantageous poſt oppoſite to Morne Garnier; Brigadier Haviland's corps ſupported them on their right; Walſh's brigade, and the grenadiers, communicated with the latter; and the Marines cover'd the road between the two plantations. — This was the ſituation of things, when the General found it abſolutely neceſſary to attack the Morne Garnier, which extremely incommoded him in his preparations for the ſiege of the citadel Morne Garnier ſtands higher than Morne Tartenſon, from which it is ſeparated only by a deep ravine cover'd with a thick bruſh, and by a rivulet in the bottom: art and nature join'd to render it almoſt impregnable. The Enemy, on the 27th, prevented General Monckton in his attempt, and march'd at four in the afternoon, under the protection of their batteries, againſt the light-infantry and Haviland's brigade; theſe repuls'd the French immediately, paſs'd the ravine at their heels, and (being reinforc'd by Walſh's brigade and Grant's grenadiers) ſeiz'd the French batteries, and took poſt. The Enemy's regulars retir'd into the town and citadel. The militia diſpers'd themſelves in the country. The Britiſh troops avail'd themſelves of this terror and confuſion, and became entire maſters of Morne Gar-

Garnier by nine o' clock at night. — The citadel being now commanded, the town in the poſſeſſion of the troops; and Morne Capuchin, at the ſmall diſtance of 400 yards from the citadel, being afterwards taken; the garriſon to the number of 800 men, beat the chamade on the 3d of February, and ſurrender'd the next day. The regulars were put on board the fleet, to be ſent to France; the other forces were made priſoners of war till the final reduction of the iſland. Theſe ſeveral attacks coſt the French 1000 men, in kill'd, wounded, and priſoners. The loſs of the Britiſh troops amounted to no more than 96 kill'd including ſeven officers, 389 wounded including thirty two officers, and eleven private men miſſing. Four, rank and file, died afterwards of their wounds. The gallant ſailors made no difficulty in carrying mortars and the heavieſt ſhip's cannon up ſteep mountains, and even acroſs the French line of fire. — On the 7th of February, Pidgeon iſland, one of the defences of the harbour, ſurrender'd; and nine quarters of the iſland capitulated, on terms advantageous to the inhabitants, and honourable to the conquerors. Fourteen ſtout privateers were taken in Fort-Royal Bay; and many more, in the different ports of the iſland, were to be delivered up, agreably to the capitulation. The artillery and ſtores, taken in this conqueſt, were conſiderable. — The grenadiers in three diviſions, headed by the Lieutenant Colonels Fletcher, Maſſey, and Vaughan, together with the light-infantry and rangers under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major Leland, and Captain Kennedy, had the greateſt ſhare in the courſe of this ſucceſs. Indeed all the troops that compos'd this brave army, exerted the ſame ſpirit, which the ſeveral corps of it had before ſo providentially diſplay'd, in the reduction of Louiſburg, Crown-

Point, Quebec, Montreal, Guadaloupe, and Belliſle.

February 4. The Actæon Captain Ourry, under the Orders of Admiral Rodney, fell in with off Tabago, and took, a large Spaniſh ſtore ſhip of 800 tons burthen, laden with cannon, powder, ſmall arms, and ordnance ſtores, for la Guayra.

February 9. Prince Lobkowitz diſlodg'd the Pruſſians from Pegau, who loſt, on that occaſion, about 400 men. The Auſtrians had only 20 men kill'd, 26 wounded, and 15 miſſing.

February 11. The Boutin, a French Eaſt-India man of 460 tons, 189 men, and 20 guns, was taken by the Blonde Captain Kennedy. She came from the Mauritius, was laden with coffee and ſome pepper, and afterwards ſold for upwards of 23,000 pounds.

February 16. General Monckton took poſſeſſion of Fort St. Pierre and the reſt of the Iſland of Martinico, in virtue of a capitulation form'd and ſign'd on the 13th and 14. — The defection of the inhabitants, by compelling the ſurrender of the fort, ſaved the town from deſtruction. 320 grenadiers march'd out with the honours of war, to be embark'd immediately for France: M. le Vaſſor de la Touche Governor General, Monſieur Rouillé Lieutenant Governor, and the ſtaff, were to follow them ſoon after. In the forts, Royal and St. Pierre, the redoubts, and the batteries, there were found 436 pieces of ſerviceable cannon of different ſizes, and 1463 ſerviceable barrels of powder, including fill'd cartridges for cannon, together with a proportionable quantity of all other ſtores, ammunition,

munition, and implements of war. Few places, ſo ſtrong and important as Martinico, have been entirely ſubdued with ſuch an inconſiderable loſs on the part of the victors. Soon after this conqueſt, the iſland of Santa Lucia ſurrender'd to Captain Hervey at diſcretion.

February 19. The Dromedaire, a French Eaſt Indiaman, bound from Port L'Orient to the Iſle of France, was wreck'd on St. Vincent, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. Out of 150 men, 86 only were ſaved, among whom there were three officers.

February 20. The Auſtrians and Imperialiſts diſlodg'd the Pruſſians from the poſt of Lomatſch, and burnt a magazine.

March 3. A Spaniſh ſhip, taken by the Richmond, Captain Elphinſtone, in her paſſage to the Weſt-Indies, was brought into Madeira. This ſhip came from the Havannah, and had, on board, 100 tons of Campeachy logwood, 2000 raw hides, and about 70,000 dollars, beſides indigo, coffee, and bale goods. She was call'd Il Caſtill de la Marr, and her Captain offered to ranſom her for 60,000 pounds ſterling.

March 4 and 5. The Iſland of Grenada, together with the Grenadillas and their dependencies, ſurrender'd to Brigadier General Walſh and Commodore Swanton, upon the terms granted to Martinico. This conqueſt was made without the loſs of a man; though the fort, and the intrench'd hills above it, might have been more obſtinately defended. Brigadier Walſh afterwards took poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Vincent.

March 11. The St. Prieſt, a French Eaſt-India man, of 700 tons burthen, carrying 230 men, paſſengers included, bound from the Iſle of Bourbon to Port L'Orient, was taken by the Valiant Commodore Keppel, (one of Sir George Pococke's ſquadron) and brought into Plymouth, by the Burford, Captain Gambier. Her cargo conſiſted principally of coffee and pepper.

March 13 and 14. A Spaniſh frigate, call'd la Ventura, of 26 guns (12 pounders) on one deck, and 300 men, commanded by Captain Don Joſeph de las Caſas, attacked, and was taken by, the Fowey of 24 guns (nine pounders) having on board only 134 men, two of whom were ſick and incapable of ſervice, Joſeph Mead Eſquire commander. The frigate was on her return to the Havannah, from whence ſhe had been ſent with money for the payment of the Catholick King's troops at Porto Rico and St. Domingo. The engagement began at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven leagues from Cape Tiberone, and laſted for about an hour and an half, when both ſhips ſheer'd off to repair the damages they had received; at ten o' clock at night, Captain Mead bore down a ſecond time upon the Ventura, and exchang'd a few broadſides with her; but the darkneſs preventing him from forming a ſatisfactory judgment of her motions and diſtance, he made ſail to windward, and kept his men at quarters to obſerve her, as cloſely as poſſible, during the night. On the dawn of the next morning, the engagement was renewed for the third time, when the Fowey went as near to the Ventura as ſhe could do, without falling on board of her: the diſpute was long, and well maintain'd; at laſt, about half an hour paſt eight, the Spaniſh frigate ſtruck her co-

colours; ſhe was reduced almoſt to a wreck, and had receiv'd ſeveral ſhot between wind and water, one of which was afterwards diſcover'd to have penetrated into her magazine. The Fowey was ſo much damag'd in her maſts and rigging, that ſhe was obliged to undergo a thorough repair at Jamaica. When the Ventura ſtruck, neither ſhip had a boat that would ſwim, or tackles left to hoiſt one out with. By nailing a tarpaulin over the ſhot-holes of a ſmall boat, Captain Mead contriv'd to get a Midſhipman and ſix men on board the prize, and to receive the Captain of the ſhip, the Captain of the ſoldiers, and ſix or ſeven more priſoners on board the Fowey. The Midſhipman employ'd good uſage, and ſome fineſſe, to induce the Spaniards to co-operate with him in bringing the Ventura into Port-Royal harbour. The Ventura loſt about 40 or 50 men in this action. The Fowey had 10 killed and 24 wounded; two of the latter, died ſoon afterwards of their wounds. The Lieutenant, two Mates, and 24 private ſailors, were in the harbour. The Maſter got drunk, and diſappointed the Captain of his aſſiſtance, and the gunner was wounded in the firſt part of the engagement. Under all theſe diſadvantages, the capture of ſo ſtrong a frigate, may be juſtly reckon'd among the gallant actions of the war. Mr. Mead, when he was an inferiour Officer, ſerv'd under Mr. Moſtyn, and was the inventor of a machine for cleaning a ſhip's bottom at ſea, known to the ſailors by the name of Mead's Hog. While he commanded the Crown ſtore ſhip, he gave repeated proofs of his diligence and conduct. He is the Author of a little pamphlet, intituled "*An eſſay on currents at ſea:*" for which he receiv'd the thanks of the Lords of the Admiralty.

March 17. The ſquadron which ſailed from Breſt on the 24th of January, under the orders of the Count de Blenac, arriv'd at Cape François in Hiſpaniola. It was compos'd of one ſhip of 80 guns, three of 74, three of 64, three of 32, and one of 16; and had on board, the regiments of Foix, Quercy, and Boullonois, amounting to 2000 men, commanded by the Viſcount de Belſunce, the Chevalier de St. Croix, and the Count de la Tour Auvergne. The Dragon of 64 guns, belonging to this ſquadron, was loſt in attempting to enter the harbour, but the men, artillery, and ſtores, were ſaved.

April 3 and 4. The Huſſar frigate attack'd four ſhips, lying under a fort in Tiberone Bay; one of them of 16 guns was burnt, another of 14 ſunk, the third of 16, and the 4th of twelve, laden with flour and indigo, were cut out, and carried into Jamaica. The Huſſar had one man kill'd and 12 wounded, The French, 17 kill'd and 35 wounded. The crews of the Enemy's ſhips, got on ſhore in their boats, during the engagement.

April 6. General Luckner at the head of 1600 horſe, came up with the Marquis de Lortange who was retreating to Gottingen with 1800 horſe and 2000 foot, and immediately fell upon the rear of this corps, kill'd 30, took 80 priſoners, and brought of 100 horſes. About the ſame time, a French Officer and 50 Huſſars, were taken by Major Wintzingerode, in the Country of Eichsfeld.

April 19. The Caſtle of Arenſberg, defended by M. Muret, ſurrender'd at diſcretion to the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick. 231 men, excluſive of 9 Offi-

9 Officers, were made priſoners, and 26 pieces of cannon taken.

May — The Huſſar frigate Captain Carket being on a cruize off Hiſpaniola, ſtruck upon the ſhore, and was loſt: three men were drowned; the Captain and the reſt of the crew were taken priſoners.

May 5. A treaty of peace was ſign'd at Peterſbourg, by the Baron de Goltze in the name of the King of Pruſſia, and by the Count de Woronzof Great-Chancellor, in the name of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

May 7. The Achilles, Captain Teague, with a cargo valued at 60 or 70,000 pounds, was burnt, by accident, off Carthagena.

May 9. By accounts receiv'd from Duſſeldorp of this date, it appear'd that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick had diſpers'd the corps of M. Conflans which was at Elberfeld, and had taken hoſtages to ſecure the payment of thoſe contributions, which he had demanded of the Duchy of Berg.

May 9. A powder magazine having blown up at Miranda de Douro, a city of Portugal in the province of Tralos Montes, whilſt the Marquis de Sarria, commander of the Spaniſh forces, was preparing to beſiege it; the Portugueze Governor determin'd to capitulate. Upwards of 800 men, were either deſtroy'd by the exploſion, or obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war.

May 12, 13, 14. Prince Henry of Pruſſia ſurpriz'd the left wing of the Auſtrians near Dobeln in Saxony,

Saxony, and took General Zetwitz, 43 officers, and 1536 men priſoners, together with three pieces of cannon. He afterwards made himſelf maſter of Freyberg, where he found a conſiderable magazine. The Auſtrian General Maquire retir'd from Freyberg to Dippoldſwalda. The account, receiv'd in England, of ſome ſubſequent ſucceſſes, was never confirm'd.

May 21. The Active frigate Captain Sawyer, and the Favourite ſloop Captain Pownal, took off Cape St. Vincent, and carried into Gibraltar, the Hermione, a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip of 26 or 28 guns, bound from Lima to Cadiz. On board this ſhip there were 2,600,000 hard dollars, regiſtred for the Court of Madrid. Her whole cargo was of an immenſe value.

May 21. General de Luzinſky poſſeſs'd himſelf of Chemnitz, after having defeated the Pruſſian Major General de Bandemer, and taken one Lieutenant Colonel, 14 Officers, and about five or ſix hundred private men priſoners. The Auſtrians obtain'd other conſiderable advantages, on that day and the 24th, near Wilſdruf.

May 22. A treaty of peace was ſign'd at Hamburgh, between the Kings of Sweden and Pruſſia, by their reſpective Plenipotentiaries.

May 23. Portugal declared war againſt Spain and France; and ſoon afterwards Spain declared war againſt Portugal.

May 25. La Lagera, one of the King of Spain's galleys was driven on ſhore by the Warſpight, afterwards

terwards brought off by the ſhip's boats, and carried into Gibraltar.

May 26. Lieutenant Colonel de Belgrady with 300 men, under the orders of Colonel Torreck, fell upon three Pruſſian ſquadrons and 200 foot, by ſurprize, near Freyberg; kill'd many, made near 80 priſoners, diſpers'd the reſt, and took all their Baggage.

May 29. M. de Magyary attack'd a Pruſſian poſt at Schluben, cut in pieces 21 men, made 69 priſoners, officers included, moſt of them belonging to the regiment of Dingelſtedt, and took 145 horſes.

May 31. Major General M. de Kleefeld, under the orders of General de Luzinſki, attack'd Colonel Dingelſtedt, near Gerinſwalde, and oblig'd him to retreat to the poſt of Waldheim, with the loſs of 189 men made priſoners, including five officers. The Auſtrians had only 6 kill'd, and 40 wounded.

June 2. The Pruſſian advanc'd poſts in Saxony, were attack'd by Marſhal Serbelloni and General Reid. According to letters from Prince Henry's army, the Pruſſians repulſed the enemy, with the ſmall loſs of 200 men; but the Auſtrian account ſeem'd to be the moſt authentic, which ſaid, that the loſs of the Pruſſians conſiſted in 3 Majors, 26 officers, and upwards of 450 private men made priſoners, near 500 deſerters, and two pieces of cannon taken.

June — The garriſon of Teſchen in upper Sileſia, conſiſting of 200 men, ſurrender'd to the Pruſſian General Werner.

June

June 10 and 11. Colonel de Torreck made 60 Pruſſian Huſſars priſoners, near Mitweyda.

June 20. The Brilliant privateer, Captain Crichton, together with the York privateer of Briſtol, a ſloop of 10 three pounders, ſilenc'd a fort upon Cape Finiſterre, mounting two 18 pounders and eight 9 pounders, ſtruck the Spaniſh, and hoiſted Engliſh colours, ſunk two veſſels in the harbour, and brought away four others laden with wine for the Spaniſh fleet at Ferrol. The privateers had 2 men kill'd and 12 wounded.

June 20. France declar'd War againſt Portugal.

June 24. Prince Ferdinand ſurpriſed and defeated the French army commanded by the Marſhals D'Etreés and Soubiſe, in their camp at Graebenſtein. General Luckner with ſix battalions of grenadiers, four ſquadrons of dragoons, and his own regiment of Huſſars, marched from Hollenſtadt near the Leine to Mariendorf, formed between the laſt place and Udenhauſen, and attacked the Marquis de Caſtries in the rear, who was poſted at Carlſdorf to cover the right wing of the French: at the ſame time General Sporcken, with twelve Hanoverian battalions and a body of cavalry, charged this corps of the enemy in flank; having marched from Sielem, over the Dymel, and formed between Hombrexen and Udenhauſen. The Marquis de Caſtries retired with ſmall loſs; and the two Hanoverian Generals continued their march, in order to take the camp at Graebenſtein both in flank and rear: Lord Granby with the reſerve under his command, croſſed the Dymel at Warbourg, and paſſing by Zieremberg and Zieberſhauſen, poſ-

ſeſſed

ſeſſed himſelf of an eminence oppoſite to Furſtenwald, and was prepared to fall upon the enemy's left wing: Prince Ferdinand paſſed the Dymel, marched through the Langenberg, and came upon the centre of the French which occupied an advantageous eminence. In this critical ſituation, the enemy ſtruck their tents and retreated. M. de Stainville preſerved their whole army by throwing himſelf into the woods of Wilhelmſtahl, and ſacrificing the flower of his infantry to cover the retreat. The grenadiers of France, the royal grenaniers, and the regiment of Aquitane, ſuffered ſeverely in this action. M. Reideſel intirely routed the regiment of Fitz-James, horſe. The Britiſh troops conſiſted of the grenadier guards, the firſt, ſecond, and third battalions of guards, Welſh's and Maxwell's grenadiers, Hodgſon's and Barrington's regiments, Keith's and Campbell's Highlanders, Fraſer's Chaſſeurs, the blues, and Elliot's horſe. The firſt battalion of grenadiers belonging to Colonel Beckwith's brigade diſtinguiſh'd itſelf extremely. Lord Granby behaved with his uſual intrepidity, and had a great ſhare in the victory. The loſs of the Allies amounted to 108 killed, 271 wounded, and 318 miſſing; in all, 697; of whom 437 were Britiſh. Two pieces of cannon and three ammunition waggons were taken by the Enemy. Some ſtandards and colours fell into the hands of the Allies. Lieutenant Colonel Townſhend of the firſt regiment of Foot Guards, was the only Officer of diſtinction who fell in this engagement. The French retreated under the cannon of Caſſel; and a great part of their army afterwards paſſed haſtily over the Fulda. They owned the loſs of near 900 men killed and wounded; and it appeared, by an account in the London Gazette, that the number of their priſoners amounted to 2732, among

among whom there were 5 Colonels of the grenadiers of France, the Viſcount de Broglie, and 156 other Officers. The Chevalier de Narbonne Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal grenadiers, was killed. The Duc de Picquigny and the Marquiſſes of Peyne and la Roche Lambert were wounded. The Chevalier de Muy and many general officers loſt their baggage. The corps de reſerve under Prince Xavier of Saxony, which was encamped near Dranſfeld in the territory of Hanover, retired over the Werra and joined the French main army, with the loſs of its hoſpital, baggage, medicines, and the eſcorte that conducted them. After the action, Prince Ferdinand occupied Fritzlar, Feltzberg, Lohr, and Gudenſberg.

June 25. The Hereditary Prince of Bruńſwick at the head of 400 horſe, attacked the French troop of Conflans at Recklinghauſen, but was repulſed with the loſs of 20 men killed and 200 taken priſoners.

June — Major General Grant, Commandant of Neiſſe in Sileſia, defeated an Auſtrian corps near Otmachau; and made General Draſkowitz and ſeveral officers, together with 400 men, priſoners of war.

June 27. The Robuſte of 74 guns, L'Eveille of 64, La Garonne of 44, and the Licorne of 30, together with a bomb ketch, landed a body of troops under the Count de Hanſonville in the bay of Bulls in Newfoundland; and after poſſeſſing themſelves of the ſmall ſettlement in that bay, they march'd directly for St. John's Fort, which ſurrendered on the 27th; the garriſon and inhabitants capitulating to be priſoners during the war, unleſs ſooner exchanged,

changed, and to be ſecure in their perſons and properties. Every thing in the Northern Harbors of ſervice to the fiſhery was deſtroyed. Theſe ſhips commanded by M. de Ternay, fell in, on the eleventh of May, with the Eaſt India, Weſt India, and North American fleets, under convoy of the Superbe of 74 guns, the Goſport of 44, and the Danae of 38; but the French, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of their force, declined an engagement; in order to reſerve their full ſtrength for the expedition againſt Newfoundland.

July 1. The brigades of infantry and cavalry under M. de Rochambeau near Hombourg, were attacked and defeated by the brigade of the Britiſh grenadiers, Elliot's horſe, the Blues, and four Hanoverian ſquadrons, all commanded by Lord Granby. Elliot's regiment made the firſt charge, and was in great danger; till Colonel Harvey at the head of the Blues paſſed the village of Hombourg on full gallop, overthrew every thing in his way, and came ſeaſonably to its reſcue. Theſe two gallant regiments maintained an unequal combat till the arrival of the infantry, when the Enemy retreated in the utmoſt hurry. The loſs of the Allies in killed, wounded and taken, fell ſhort of 100 men; that of the French was conſiderable; the number of priſoners alone amounting to upwards of 250. Lord Frederic Cavendiſh's corps came up during the retreat; and the Huſſars of Baver and Reideſel puſh'd on to Rothenbourg, where they deſtroyed a conſiderable magazine. The Colonels Harvey and Erſkine, and the Majors Forbes and Ainſley, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves greatly in this engagement.

July

July 2. Lieutenant Colonel Riedeſel burnt 150,000 rations of hay, 40,000 rations of oats, and carried off 70 fat oxen belonging to the French.

July 3. The army under the Prince of Conde, made Major Scheiter, two officers, and upwards of 120 men, priſoners of war; and afterwards took the little village of Rhene where they found ſome ſmall magazines.

July — Captain Bonell of the Harriot packet-boat was attacked in his paſſage from New York to Falmouth, by a French privateer of a much ſuperior force in guns and men, which he repulſed two different times, and at laſt got clear off. The poſt-office acknowledged the Captain's bravery by promoting him to the command of a Liſbon packet, and by making him a preſent of 100 guineas which he generouſly diſtributed among the crew.

July 6. General Neuwiedt, or the Count de Wied, made three unſucceſsful attacks upon the Auſtrian General Brentano, who guarded the defiles of Adelſbach with 8000 men. The cannonade continued from three in the morning till after eight. His Pruſſian Majeſty was preſent, and much expoſed during the whole attack: he loſt upwards of 1000 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners. The Baron de Tillier, Mr. de Rieſe, and Mr. de Fabris, diſtinguiſhed themſelves on the part of the Auſtrians.

July 6 and 7. According to accounts from the French army, M. de Viomenil under the orders of the Prince of Condé ruined, without the loſs of a man,

man, many magazines of the allied army upon the lower Embs and the Haze, to the amount of 76 loaded waggons, 62,800 ſacks of grain, 46,880 ſacks of oats, and 400,000 rations of hay. The total loſs was computed at four millions of livres. A very ſmall party of the French deſtroy'd, ſoon afterwards, one of the largeſt magazines on the Embs, conſiſting of near two millions of rations of forage.

July 7. The Count de Wied penetrated to Weiſſe in Bohemia, and made 300 Auſtrians priſoners.

July 7. The corps under General de Brentano on their march to cover Braunau, engaged a ſuperiour number of Pruſſians near Ditterſbach; killed many men, and took ſeveral priſoners, with little loſs on their ſide.

July — The Count de Vaux attacked and defeated a large party of M. de Luckner's corps near Uſlar; made one Lieutenant Colonel, one Captain, and 81 private men priſoners, and took many horſes.

July — The French Partizan Monet with his whole corps was taken by General de Luckner, at Schaffhoff, at the diſtance of 200 paces from Caſſel.

July 9. The Empreſs of Ruſſia was declared reigning Sovereign and Autocratrix of that extenſive Empire, in the room of her huſband Peter the third.

July

July 10. The Marquis de Chamborant deſtroyed part of the Britiſh bakery and proviſion waggons near Warbourg; rendered 20 horſes unfit for ſervice, took 210, and made the Engliſh Commiſſary, together with 83 other perſons, priſoner of war.

July 10 and 11. The Pruſſian irregulars ſet fire to, and pillaged, the towns of Jaromirz and Koniggratz in Bohemia. A large magazine, and ſome ſmall ones, were burnt or deſtroyed at the latter place.

July 11. The Caſtle of Waldeck, eleven leagues from Caſſel, ſurrendered to General Conway, and the garriſon of 160 men capitulated on the terms of not ſerving againſt Great-Britain or her Allies for one year.

July 12 and 13. Five hundred marines of Commodore Young's ſquadron made a deſcent upon the banks of the river Orne in lower Normandy, with a deſign to deſtroy 13 veſſels guarded by two batteries at the mouth of that river: they ſucceeded in nailing up the cannon of the batteries, but were obliged to reimbark without making any attempt upon the veſſels.

July 16 and 17. M. de Valliere took 400 horſes from the Allied army, and entirely defeated one of their detachments near Ulfen.

July 18. The Pruſſian General Kleiſt attacked General Plunket near Einſiedel, took 500 priſoners, and obliged him to retire to Auſſig.

July

July 21. Five Tranſports, being Part of the ſecond diviſion from New York for the Havannah, having on board 350 regulars of Anſtruther's regiment and 150 provincials, were taken near the paſſage between Maya Guanna and the North Caicos, by two French ſhips of the line, three frigates and ſix ſail of brigantines and ſloops.

June 21. The King of Pruſſia attacked and made himſelf maſter of the fortified heights and Villages where the right of Marſhal Daun's army was poſted under M. de Brentano. The Auſtrians loſt a battery of 14 cannons at Ditmanſdorf, and near 1000 men were made priſoners in the ſeveral attacks, 1000 deſerters returned to the Pruſſian Colours. The King of Pruſſia's loſs was comparatively inconſiderable. The Auſtrians eſtimated their own at near 1400 men and 13 pieces of cannon of different bores. Schweidnitz was left to be defended by its proper force. The Ruſſians were not in this action, but remained quiet in their camp.

July 21. General Seidlitz came up with the army of the Empire near Averbach, obliged one part to retire to Plaven and the other to Eybenſtock, made upwards of 300 men priſoners, and took a quantity of baggage.

July 23. A body of Hanoverian and Heſſian Troops under the command of the Generals Zaſtrow and Gilſen, defeated part of the right wing of the French army intrenched at Lutterberg and commanded by the Count de Luſace. The Allies marched through the Fulda up to their waſts, clambered up the mountain, took four paliſaded redoubts, and drove the Saxons from all their in-

trenchments. In the mean time Major General Walthauſen gained the rear of their right flank, and took or deſtroyed a whole regiment of Saxon horſe. The Enemy had many men killed in this gallant attack, and 1100 were made priſoners; among the latter was the Prince of Iſenbourg. 13 pieces of cannon and two ſtandards were taken. Prince Frederic of Brunſwic entered and demoliſhed the ſtrong lines on the heights of Kratzberg, which were abandoned by the French upon the defeat of the Count de Luſace. The enemy in their account of this affair diminiſhed their own number and loſs, and almoſt claimed the victory. They declared poſitively that they had taken, on their part, near 300 priſoners. The intrepidity and ſpirit of the Allies cannot be diſputed on this occaſion; but their ſucceſs was not attended, at that time, with any very advantageous conſequences.

July 23. The Prince of Bevern and General Werner abandoned Troppau and Gratz.

July 23. The Pallas Captain Clements, attacked two Spaniſh Chebecks at the entrance of the Bay of Cadiz, one of which was of 34 guns and the other of 24, and obliged them both to ſhelter themſelves under the cannon of their own forts with conſiderable loſs.

July 23. The auxiliary corps of Ruſſians commanded by General de Czernichef, having ſeparated itſelf from the Pruſſian army, repaſſed the Oder at Auras on their return to the Viſtula.

July 24. The Cheſterfield of 44 guns and four tranſports ran on Cayo Confite, the entrance of the Bahama ſtreights on the Cuba ſide, an hour before day-

day-light, and were ſtranded; all the ſeamen and troops got on ſhore, and were afterwards tranſported ſafe to the Havannah.

July 25. Prince Ferdinand marched up to the main Body of the French army with an intention to attack them; but finding their poſition too ſtrong, he drew off his Troops after a cannonade of two hours. The French repaſſed the Fulda in the night according to Prince Ferdinand's expectations, and Lord Granby took poſſeſſion of the heights of Melſungen, a poſt which the enemy had declared to be impregnable.

July 25. General Stainville with four regiments of Dragoons fell into an ambuſcade at Morſchen. Theſe regiments were routed and diſperſed with great loſs by General Freytag, whoſe troops made a conſiderable booty on the occaſion.

July 25. General Luckner made himſelf maſter of Fulda, took 200 priſoners, and carried off a booty conſiſting of 300 oxen, a conſiderable quantity of wine, and a contribution of 70,000 florins.

July 28. The Count de Stainville defeated 400 light troops of the Allies near Vacha.

July — Meſſ^rs^. de Rochechouart and de Loſtanges diſperſed a detachment of the Allies near Uſlar, and made near 200 priſoners: they afterwards divided their forces, and took or deſtroyed, at Carlſhaven and Beverungen, one magazine and 29 large boats laden with proviſions. About the ſame time Mr. de Verteuil ruined another magazine at Brackel, and took 120 horſes together

with 60 ſoldiers and ſome officers. The Baron du Blaiſel marched from Gieſſen to Amoeneburg, and ſurpriſed 400 of the Allies whom he made priſoners of war.

Auguſt 2. The French made an unſucceſsful attack, at Neu-merſſen, upon the troops commanded by General Freytag.

Auguſt 2. The Pruſſians to the number of 12000 under the command of the Generals Seidlitz and Kleiſt, attacked the Prince of Loweſtein at the head of 8000 Auſtrians near the village of Gradrop at a ſmall diſtance from Toplitz in Bohemia. After a warm diſpute, the former were obliged to retire with the loſs of 500 killed, between 3 and 400 made priſoners, and 400 deſerters. General Kleiſt renewed the attack the next day but with the ſame bad ſucceſs; upon which he evacuated Bohemia. The Pruſſians gave a different account of this affair; aſſerting that they engaged the enemy with an inferiour force, that they had taken 400 men priſoners, and that their whole loſs in killed, wounded, and miſſing, amounted only to 200 men. The Auſtrian relation appeared to be the moſt credible.

Auguſt 2, 3, 4. The Pruſſians plundered the town of Dux in Bohemia; the damages they occaſioned to the inhabitants amounted to 80,000 florins with little advantage to themſelves.

Auguſt 4. The Tyger frigate Captain Fabre, from St. Domingo for Bourdeaux, of 26 nine pounders and near 240 men, valued at between two and three millions of livres, was taken by the King George privateer Captain Read of 26 nine pounders

pounders and 130 men, after an engagement of two hours and an half. The Tyger had about 80 men killed and wounded; the King George only three killed and thirty two wounded. This important Service was not the firſt which the gallant Captain Read had rendered to his Country.

Auguſt 7. Eight hundred Men under the Count de Stainville threw red hot balls into the caſtle of Friedwalde, made the garriſon of 50 men priſoners of war, plundered the village, and ſtripped the inhabitants of all their ſubſtance. This caſtle is three leagues diſtant from Hirſchfeld.

Auguſt —- The St. Peter, a packet of 14 guns and 60 men, bound from St. Sebaſtians to the Caraccas, was taken by the Dreadnought privateer of Briſtol.

Auguſt 7. Prince Frederic of Brunſwick poſſeſſed himſelf of Muhlhauſen, Eſchwege, and Wanfried, behind the French army.

Auguſt 7 and 8. M. de Conflans attacked the town and redoubt of Pattenberg, took poſſeſſion of that poſt, and made 72 men priſoners of war.

Auguſt 8. Eight battalions of regulars and 1000 croats ſallied out upon the Pruſſians before Schweidnitz, routed the battalion of Falkenhayn, made the Colonel and ſome officers priſoners, and killed and wounded 100 men.

Auguſt 9. Lieutenant General D'Affry made himſelf maſter of the caſtle of Ulrichſtein, and the garriſon of 110 men ſurrendered at diſcretion.

Auguſt 10. M. de Conflans carried Frankenberg by aſſault, made 143 men priſoners, three officers included, and took four pieces of cannon.

Auguſt — M. de Rome, under the orders of the Marquis de Loſtanges, took at Stadt-Worbes five officers, 133 grenadiers, 26 horſes, the military cheſt of the Turkiſh regiment, and many carriages loaded with bread for the Allies.

Auguſt 13. The Havannah, with all its dependencies, and the ſhips of war and merchandize in the harbour, ſurrendered by capitulation to Sir George Pocock and the Earl of Albemarle. Sir George paſſed through the old ſtreights of Bahama with his whole ſquadron, conſiſting of 19 ſhips of the line, ſeveral frigates, and a large number of tranſports, between the 27th of May and the evening of the 5th of June. On the 2d of June the Alarm, Captain Almes, engaged and took the Thetis of 22 guns 180 men, and the Phœnix ſtoreſhip of 18 guns 75 men, together with a brigantine and a ſchooner, all bound to Segoa in the Streights, to load with timber for the uſe of the fleet at the Havannah. The Thetis had 10 men killed and 14 wounded; the Alarm 7 men killed and 10 wounded. The army under Lord Albemarle landed on the 7th of June without oppoſition between two forts on the rivers Bocanao and Coximar, about ſix miles to the eaſtward of Moro Caſtle. Captain Hervey in the Dragon ſilenced Coximar Caſtle and enabled the army to paſs that river unmoleſted. On the 8th a ſmall corps under Colonel Carleton repulſed and diſperſed the Spaniſh regiments of Edinburgh dragoons, two companies of grenadiers and many officers, together with a body

body of militia on horſeback, the whole amounting to near 6000 men advantageouſly poſted upon a riſing ground between the Britiſh army and the village of Guanamacoa. On the 11th the fort of Chorera (on the weſt ſide) was abandoned by the Spaniards after having been battered by the Belliſle Captain Knight; and Colonel Carleton attacked a redoubt upon the Cavannos (an Hill above Moro Caſtle) which he carried with little reſiſtance and loſs: A poſt was eſtabliſhed here under the name of the Spaniſh Redoubt. By the 12th the Spaniards had ſunk three ſhips of the line in the entrance of the harbour's mouth, by which it was effectually blocked up and ſecured. On the 15th a detachment of 1200 men under Colonel Howe and 800 marines under the Majors Campbel and Collins were landed and encamped at Chorera about ſeven miles to the weſtward of the Havannah, where they engaged the attention of the enemy and proved of conſiderable ſervice. After the previous and neceſſary preparations were compleated, which employed the time of the army from the 12th of June to the firſt of July, the artillery began to play upon Moro Caſtle. The enemy landed on the 29th of June two detachments from the Havannah of 500 men each, conſiſting of grenadiers and choſen troops together with armed Negroes and Mulattoes, to interrupt the beſiegers in their operations. One of theſe detachments marched upon the right under the Moro; the other upon the left near the Lime-kiln, where the Beſiegers had raiſed one or two batteries to remove the ſhipping to a greater diſtance which had annoyed them conſiderably: the picquets and advanced poſts repulſed theſe detachments, wounded many, and killed or took priſoners 200 men, with the loſs only of 10 men killed and wounded on their ſide. On the firſt of

of July the Cambridge of 80 guns, Dragon of 74, and Marlborough of 66, all under the command of Captain Hervey, attacked the north-eaſt part of Moro Caſtle for the ſpace of near ſix hours, when they were called off. The two former ſhips received great damage from the height of the fort, whilſt the fort itſelf ſuffered very little from their fire. This attack divided the attention of the garriſon, and enabled the army to obtain a ſuperiority of guns on the land ſide. Captain Gooſtry of the Cambridge was killed in the beginning of the engagement; and his place was ſupplied by Captain Lindſay of the Trent, who acquitted himſelf with honour during the remainder of the action. The conduct of Captain Campbell of the Stirling Caſtle was cenſured by Captain Hervey, and ordered to be examined into by a court martial. 42 ſeamen were killed and 140 wounded in this deſperate ſervice. Captain Mackenzie of the Defiance brought the Venganza frigate of 26 guns and the Marte of 18 out of the harbour of Port Mariel, after ſome firing. All but 20 men had left them. The harbour of Port Mariel is about ſeven leagues to the leeward of Chorera, and was afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by Sir George Pocock as a place of ſecurity for the ſhipping againſt the dangers of the ſeaſon, in which he was at that time advanced. A ſchooner loaded with coffee, and bound from Hiſpaniola to New Orleans, fell into the hands of the cruizers belonging to the fleet. On the 2d of July the grand battery caught fire, and the labour of 5 or 600 men for ſeventeen days was deſtroyed. Had not this accident intervened, the caſtle would probably have been reduced in a ſhort time. On the 11th the merlons of the grand battery again caught fire, and the whole was irreparably conſumed. Amidſt theſe difficulties, and the uninterrupted

rupted communication which the caſtle maintained with the town of the Havannah and the ſhips, together with the nature of the ſoil which was all rocky, and the conſequent neceſſity of carrying on all the approaches above ground, the ſiege proved a work of time. From the 17th to the 22d the beſiegers proceeded againſt the Moro by ſap and mines. About four in the Morning of the 22d, fifteen hundred men made a ſally from the Havannah, divided into three parties; two of theſe parties were repulſed and driven back into the town; the third retreated without venturing upon an engagement. Lieutenant Colonel Stuart of the 90th regiment at the head of 30 men only, ſuſtained the attack of one of theſe parties for an hour, when he was ſupported by about 100 ſappers and the 3d battalion of royal Americans. The loſs of the Spaniards was computed at near 400 men in killed, drowned and taken: That of the Britiſh troops amounted to about 50 killed and wounded; Brigadier Carleton was among the latter. On the 26th a two decked Spaniſh merchant ſhip was ſunk by an Howitzer; and on the 28th a large merchant ſhip was deſtroyed by lightening in the harbour. The works were continued from the 23d to the 30th, and the uſual advances were made, ſtep by ſtep; on the 30th two mines were ſprung; one in the counterſcarp, the other in the right baſtion; the latter had the moſt conſiderable effect, and made a practicable breach. Orders were immediately given for the aſſault. Twenty two officers, 15 ſerjeants, and 281 rank and file commanded by the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Stuart of the 90th regiment, together with 150 ſappers under a Captain's command; all ſuſtained by 17 officers, 14 ſerjeants, and 150 rank and file, making in the whole 499 men; mounted with the greateſt reſo-

reſolution, formed expeditiouſly on the top of the breach, drove the enemy from every part of the ramparts, and planted his Majeſty's ſtandard upon the baſtion. Thus fell Moro Caſtle after a ſiege of 29 days. Of the Spaniards, Don Louis de Velaſco, Captain of the Reyna, Colonel and Commander in chief of the caſtle, was mortally wounded in defending the colours ſword in hand; a brave officer, deſervedly regretted both by friends and enemies; the Marquis Gonzales Captain of the Aquilon, Colonel and ſecond in command in the caſtle, was killed; their loſs in the aſſault amounted to 343 killed or drowned, 37 wounded, and 326 made priſoners; in all, 706. The loſs of the Britiſh troops was trifling, conſiſting in 14 killed and 28 wounded. On the 10th of Auguſt in the morning, the batteries being prepared to play from the Cavannos on the eaſt ſide, and ground being ready to be opened on the weſt ſide, Lord Albemarle ſummoned the Governor of the Havannah to capitulate, who returned a civil but reſolute anſwer; the next day, the artillery men and ſailors ſilenced, in about ſix hours, all the guns in the Punta Fort and the north baſtion of the town. The Governor hung out a white flag and beat a parley. The capitulation was ſigned on the 13th, by which the town of Havannah with all its dependencies ſurrendered to his Majeſty's arms; *all* ſhips in the harbour, *all* money and effects *whatever* belonging to the King of Spain; all the artillery, arms, ammunition, and naval ſtores without reſerve, and all the Catholick King's ſlaves, were to be delivered up to Sir George Pocock and Lord Albemarle; the regular troops, ſailors and marines, all making part of the garriſon, were to be tranſported to the neareſt port of old Spain at the expence of his Britannic Majeſty, and the militia were

were to deliver up their arms to the Commiſſary appointed to receive them. The Tigre, Reyna, Soverano, Infante, and Aquilon of 70 guns, the America, Conqueſtado, San Genaro and Santo Antonio of 60 guns, fell into the hands of the conquerors; the Neptuno of 70, the Aſia of 64, and the Europa of 60, were ſunk in the entrance of the harbour; there were two more ſhips of war on the ſtocks, and ſeveral merchant ſhips. The regulars who capitulated, were compoſed of the ſecond regiment of Spain, the ſecond regiment of Arragon, the Havannah regiment, artillery companies, Edingburgh and Havannah dragoons, amounting to 936, excluſive of the priſoners on board the men of war, and the ſick and wounded on ſhore. In the courſe of the ſiege, the loſs of the Britiſh troops conſiſted in eleven officers, 15 ſergeants, 4 drummers, and 260 rank and file killed; 19 officers, 49 ſergeants, 6 drummers, and 576 rank and file wounded; 39 officers, 14 ſergeants, eleven drummers, and 632 rank and file dead of diſeaſes and the climate; and one ſergeant, 4 drummers, with 125 rank and file miſſing; 4 officers, 1 drummer, and 51 rank and file died of their wounds. The whole amounted to 1822. The officers of note were, the Lieutenant Colonels Thomas, Gordon, and Leith; the Majors M' Neil, Mirrie, and Ferron; the Captains Suttie, Tyrwhitt, Schaak, M' Donald, Menzies, Crofton, Windus, and Goreham *dead*; Captain Strachey *killed*; Brigadier Carleton and the Captains Balfour, Morris, Spendlove and Gordon, *wounded*. 351 pieces of braſs and iron ordnance were found in the Moro Caſtle, Punta, and the town of Havannah. Major General Keppel commanded the attack of the Moro Caſtle. Sir George Pocock, Commodore Keppel, Lieutenant-General Elliot, in par-

particular; and, in general, every officer, ſoldier and ſailor, carried on the ſervice with the greateſt ſpirit and zeal. The ſeamen chearfully aſſiſted in landing cannon and ordnance ſtores, manning batteries, making faſcines, and ſupplying the army with water. The unanimity which ſubſiſted between the army and fleet cannot be better deſcribed than in Sir George Pocock's own Words. "Indeed," ſays he, "it is doing injuſtice to both, to "mention them as two corps; ſince each has endeavoured, with the moſt conſtant and chearful "emulation, to render it but one; uniting in the "ſame principles of honour and glory for their "King and Country's ſervice." This capture of 12 great ſhips of the line, (including the three which were ſunk) beſides two men of war on the ſtocks, three frigates, and an armed ſtoreſhip, was a more ſevere blow to Spain than that which ſhe felt from England in 1718, when Sir George Byng and Captain Walton took or burnt off Cape Paſſaro and on the coaſt of Sicily, one ſhip of 74 guns, one of 70, four of 60, two of 54, one of 44, three of 40, one of 36, one of 30, and one of 24; in all, 15: And if the ſituation of the Havannah, and the treaſure found in it, are conſidered; perhaps it may be ſafely affirmed, that the Spaniards have not ſuffered ſuch a ſenſible and humiliating loſs ſince the defeat of their celebrated Armada. — An account of the killed and wounded ſeamen had not been collected, when the expreſs left the Havannah. — The narrow paſs between the town and caſtle having been cloſely watched, a letter was intercepted from the Governor of the former to the Governor of the latter, deſiring him to maintain himſelf in the poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and expreſſing his own inability to make any defence. After the caſtle was gallantly taken by aſſault, Lord Albemarle

bemarle acquainted the Governor of the town that he had been well informed of the weak ſtate of the place, and that it would ſave much bloodſhed to ſurrender; this was refuſed. Lord Albemarle afterwards ſent his own letter to him, which immediately brought on the capitulation.

Auguſt 16. The corps of the Duke of Bevern poſted upon the heights of Peile beyond Reichenbach, was attacked about 5 o' clock in the afternoon by 33 battalions, eleven regiments of cavalry, and three of Huſſars, commanded by the Generals Beck, Brentano, Laſcy, and Odonel, under the orders of Marſhal Daun: the view of the Auſtrians was to relieve Schweidnitz. The Duke of Bevern maintained his ground with reſolution, till the King of Pruſſia came in Perſon to his aſſiſtance, with 30 battalions and 8 ſquadrons. His Majeſty charged and defeated the five regiments of cavalry under General Odonel, after a warm and obſtinate diſpute. Night coming on, the Auſtrians abandoned their deſign. According to the Pruſſian account, the total loſs of the Auſtrians exceeded 2000 men. Five ſtandards fell into the hands of the conquerors. The Auſtrians aſſerted that, on their part, they had taken 500 priſoners, and two pieces of cannon, and reduced their own loſs to 17 officers wounded or priſoners, 131 private men killed, 354 wounded, and 336 miſſing, in all 1838. They owned that the Pruſſians had made themſelves maſters of three ſtandards. It was ſaid that General Lauhdon commanded the vanquiſhed troops.

Auguſt 16. The garriſon of Gottingen deſtroyed the fortifications of that place, and retired to Witzenhauſen; having firſt ſet fire to the powder magazine,

gazine, by the explosion of which 50 Saxons were killed. The enemy left in Gottingen three brass guns and a great quantity of ammunition of all kinds.

August 17. The French abandoned Munden in the night.

August — M. Conflans was dislodged from Padberg or Pattenberg by Colonel Riedesel, with the loss of a Captain, seventy private men, and many horses.

August 22. The hereditary Prince of Brunswick charged the vanguard of the Prince of Conde under the orders of M. de Levis. The French lost about 150 men on this occasion.

August 25. The Marquis d'Auvet bombarded Ham, ruined several houses, and retreated upon the approach of 4000 men from the allied army.

August 25. The Prince of Conde gained an inconsiderable advantage over the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, and obliged him to retreat after a smart cannonade, with the loss of three field pieces.

August 25. The principal operations of the Spaniards from their first invasion of Portugal to this date, may be related in few words. They made themselves masters of Miranda, Braganza, Torre di Moncorvo, and Chaves. They demolished the fortifications of the two former cities, and left a strong garrison in the latter. They divided their forces, which were in the Province of Tras-os-Montes, into three parts; the principal body was en-

encamped near Miranda; the ſecond, conſiſting of 5000 men, at Torre di Moncorvo; the third of the ſame number near Chaves. Another corps of 8000 men entered the Portugeze frontier near Almeyda; this corps ſuffered by deſertion, and its detached parties were often repulſed by the militia of the country. The ſummer months in that warm climate are unfavourable to military expeditions; and the Spaniards could do little more than chaſtiſe the peaſants of ſeveral villages, whoſe natural averſion overcame the oath of obedience which they had taken, and who did every thing in their power to cut off the convoys of proviſions deſigned for their camp: *Theſe*, and the Portugueze companies called auxiliaries, were eaſily defeated and diſperſed. At laſt the Spaniards formed the ſiege of Almeyda, a frontier town in the province of Tras-os-montes, 16 miles diſtant from the Spaniſh city of Cividad Rodrigo. On the 25th of Auguſt the fortreſs was ſurrendered, after a ſiege of nine days, and before a practicable breach had been made, by the Governor Alexandro de Pallares Coello de Brito, for which he was afterwards put under confinement at Coimbra. 1500 regulars and 2000 peaſants were permitted to retire with the honours of war, on the condition of not ſerving againſt the King of Spain or his Allies for ſix months. 83 pieces of braſs cannon, eleven of iron; 9 braſs mortars for bombs; 31 braſs mortars and one of iron for grenades; 700 quintals of powder and other implements of war, together with a quantity of ammunition and proviſions, were found in the place.

Auguſt 26. The Hunter ſloop cruiſing off the Texel, fell in with four Dutch ſhips under convoy of a man of war, and deſired leave to ſearch them; but

but was refuſed: the Hunter, on proper ſignals being made, was joined between the 23d and the 26th by the Trial ſloop, the Diana, and the Cheſter, and two cutters. Captain Adams of the Diana, acting as Commodore, politely demanded the uſual permiſſion to ſearch the merchantmen; but the Commander of the Dutch man of war perſiſted in his refuſal; upon this Captain Adams prepared himſelf for force, and ordered the boats of the ſhips, with an Engliſh jack hoiſted in each of them, to ſearch the convoy, threatening the Dutch Captain with a broadſide if he inſulted the Engliſh flag. The Dutchman immediately fired two ſhot at the Hunter's boat, which were anſwered by a ſingle ſhot from Captain Adams, and returned by the Dutchman's whole broadſide. Thus the engagement commenced between them, which laſted about 15 minutes; the man of war and convoy ſtruck, and were brought into the Downs. Not one man was killed or wounded on board the Diana; two men were killed on board the Dutchman; and the Captain, with two others wounded. The frigate was called the Dankbaarheld of 26 guns, commanded by Solomon Dedel the younger; ſhe did not ſtrike, according to the Dutch account, till ſhe had received the fire of the Cheſter.

Auguſt 27. Brigadier General Burgoine, ordered part of his regiment of light dragoons to puſh into the Spaniſh town of Valença d'Alcantara ſword in hand. The guards in the ſquare were all killed or made priſoners before they could uſe their arms; after the body of the Engliſh regiment was come up and formed in the ſquare, ſome deſperate parties attempted an attack; but all of them were deſtroyed or taken. The General gave no quarter to thoſe who fired ſingle ſhots from the windows of

of the houſes; at laſt he forced ſome Prieſts through the town, to declare to the people that he was determined to ſet fire to it at the four corners, unleſs all the doors and windows were inſtantly thrown open. This menace had the deſired effect. Major General Don Michael d' Irumberri and Balança, with his Aid de Camp; one Colonel and his Adjutant; two Captains, 17 Subalterns, and 59 private men were made priſoners; the reſt of the regiment of Seville were deſtroyed. Three colours were taken. The dragoons were ſent into the country to bring in all who had eſcaped. A detached ſervant, and ſix men only, fell in with a Spaniſh ſubaltern and 25 dragoons, who were unbroken and prepared to receive them; of theſe, they killed ſix, made the reſt priſoners, and took every horſe. The loſs of the Engliſh in the attack of Valença was inconſiderable; one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, and three private men were killed; two Serjeants, one Drummer, and 18 private men were wounded. Ten horſes were killed, and two wounded. Brigadier Burgoyne and Colonel Somerville gallantly conducted the troops in perſon; the Britiſh grenadiers under the command of Lord Pulteney diſlodged the enemy's infantry from the houſes; and Captain Singleton diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this affair. The Spaniſh officers themſelves publickly commended the generoſity of General Burgoyne in handſome terms.

Auguſt 30. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick and General Luckner with 19 battalions and 40 ſquadrons, engaged the different corps under the Prince of Conde, Count Stainville, and the Chevalier de Levis, near Neuheim and Friedberg. The French were at firſt driven from the ſteep mountain of Johannes-berg into the plain below, by the

vigorous charge of the allies; but the grand army of France under the Marſhals D'Etrees and Soubiſe having ſent them a conſiderable reinforcement, the attack was renewed with vivacity and ſucceſs. The Allies, repulſed in their turn, were obliged to repaſs the Wetter. The hereditary Prince was wounded in the hip, whilſt he was endeavouring to rally his diſordered troops. Prince Ferdinand, better informed of the ſituation of the French army than the hereditary Prince appears to have been, marched with a conſiderable part of his forces from his camp at Nidda to the ſupport of the Allies; he came in time to prevent the Enemy from puſhing their advantage. Major General Elliot's dragoons and the chaſſeurs under Lord Frederick Cavendiſh were the only Brittiſh troops concerned in this action. Colonel Clinton was wounded; yet he continued with the gallant hereditary Prince two hours afterwards; and did not diſcover his misfortune, till the Prince deſired him to carry an account of the battle to Prince Ferdinand, which obliged him to acknowledge that he was rendered incapable of executing his commands. On the part of the enemy, M. de la Guiche Lieutenant General and Commander of the brigade of Boiſgelin, was taken priſoner. The French troops in general exerted themſelves on this occaſion with intrepidity and ſpirit. The regiment of Boiſgelin had a particular ſhare in the ſufferings and glory of the day. The loſs of the enemy, according to their own eſtimate, did not exceed 500 men in killed and wounded; whilſt they calculated that of the allies at about 600 killed and 1500 priſoners (including 400 wounded) beſides two ſtandards and fifteen pieces of cannon taken. A letter from Prince Ferdinand's head quarters confeſſed only the loſs of 1398 men killed, wounded, and priſoners,

ſoners, together with ten ſmall pieces of cannon. The French, accuſtomed to defeat, demonſtrated their ſenſe of this Victory by publick rejoycings. M. de Boiſgelin, Colonel of the regiment of his own name, who carried the news to Verſailles, was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

September 1. The Duke de Nivernois was appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

September 2. Captain Lebras in the Lion, took the Zephyr frigate of 26 guns, which had on board 200 troops, braſs mortars and cannon, ammunition and ſtores, and was bound from Breſt for St. John's in Newfoundland.

September 2. The St. Joſeph, a Spaniſh ſhip of above 1200 tons, capable of carrying 60 guns and mounting 32, bound from the Caraccas to Port Paſſage with a cargo of hides and cocoa, was attacked in Aviles Bay by the Æolus Captain Hotham. The enemy took to their boats, and abandoned the ſhip, after a very faint reſiſtance. The ſhip being now in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, the Spaniards quitted a battery of three guns erected upon an eminence, and Lieutenant Campbell with a party of marines went on ſhore in the evening and ſpiked the guns. This valuable prize unfortunately bulged in the night, and was burnt by the orders of Captain Hotham.

September 4. The Duke of Bedford was appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to France.

September 9 and 10. A detachment of the French army haraſſed the Allies in their retreat, drove

two battalions out of Laubach, and took ſome pontoons and baggage.

September 11. The Auſtrian Colonel de Lanius attacked, with an inferior force, the Pruſſian General le Grand, Commandant of Neiſſe, near Sandhubel; and obliged him to retreat with precipitation to Neiſſe after the loſs of 121 killed, 103 made priſoners, and two pieces of cannon taken. Only 7 Auſtrians were killed and 40 wounded.

September 13. The Pruſſians under General Schmettau took Zittau, after having permitted the garriſon to retire to Gabel: they abandoned it the next day, carried away hoſtages with them from that town and the neighbouring places, and returned to Gorlitz, of which they had taken poſſeſſion juſt before.

September — General Freytag defeated, between Alsfelt and Newſtadt, a body of the French under M. de St. Victor, which had attempted to intercept the bread-waggon train.

September 16. Prince Ferdinand marched to Wetter through the ſame routes which the Prince of Condé had opened for the French army; and on the 16th he drove the enemy's garriſon out of that place, and obliged the Prince of Condé to repaſs the Lahne. On the ſame day the French abandon'd Schweinſburg.

September 18. The Humber of 40 guns ran on the ſouth of Happyſborough ſands, and was entirely loſt.

Sep-

September 18. Lieutenant Colonel Amherſt, under the orders of Sir Jeffery Amherſt, ſailed with the tranſports from New York and got into the harbour of Halifax on the 26th of Auguſt, after the Fleet under Lord Colville had left it. Not having a ſufficient number of tranſports with him, he took up ſhipping to the amount of 400 tons, reached Louiſburg on the 5th of September, and ſailed out of that harbour on the 7th with his whole embarkation. On the eleventh he joined Lord Colville a few leagues to the ſouthward of St. John's; on the 13th he landed his troops at Torbay about three leagues to the northward of St. John's, drove the enemy from an hill on the oppoſite ſide of Kitty Vitty river, and took Poſt. On the 15th the enemy were diſlodged with great reſolution by Captain M'Donell, from a ſteep and difficult hill in the front of Colonel Amherſt's advanced poſts; Lieutenant Schuyler was killed, and the Captain himſelf wounded in this gallant affair: in the night the French fleet under M. de Ternay, equal in number to the Britiſh ſquadron, and ſuperior in guns and men, made their eſcape by a ſhameful flight, after having been blocked up by Lord Colville in the harbour of St. John's for three Weeks; they afterwards got ſafe to Corunna. On the 16th Colonel Amherſt acquainted the Count d'Hauſſonville by letter, that in caſe he ſhould execute his intended deſign of blowing up the fort when he quitted it, every man of the garriſon ſhould *then* be put to the ſword. On the night of the 17th a mortar battery was opened againſt the fort; and the next day it capitulated, before any other batteries had begun to play. M. de Ternay, flying in the utmoſt confuſion, left his anchors and the grenadiers of the army behind him. The garriſon amounted to 689

men, ſtaff and other officers included: they capitulated on the terms of ſurrendering priſoners of war, and of being tranſported to the coaſt of Brittany at the expence of his Britannick Majeſty. The total number of priſoners made on this occaſion did not fall much ſhort of 800; a very fine body of men, and almoſt as numerous as the regulars of the Britiſh army. On the part of the conquerors, one Lieutenant and eleven rank and file were killed; 3 Captains, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, and 32 rank and file were wounded; in all, 50. Lieutenant Colonel Tullikin and Captain M' Donell were honourably mentioned by Mr. Amherſt.

September 20. The French attacked, and made themſelves maſters of a redoubt and a mill ſituated upon the left bank of the river Ohm, at the foot of the mountain of Amoeneburg.

September 21. The French, favoured by a fog, opened a branch of a trench before Amoeneburg on the 20th, and eſtabliſhed their batteries againſt that caſtle, which was occupied by a battalion of the Britiſh legion and a detachment of 200 men from the reſerve of the allied army. The ſtone bridge over the Ohm at the Brucker-Muhl, was guarded by 200 men of Hardenberg's regiment; the greateſt part of which were poſted in a ſmall work on the right of the bridge. The enemy were alſo in poſſeſſion of a little work beyond the bridge. About theſe two poſts there commenced a warm and bloody action on the 21ſt, which continued from ſix in the morning till dark night. A fire of cannon and ſmall arms was kept up on both ſides for fourteen hours with the utmoſt ſeverity and the moſt determin'd reſolution. There was no attempt on either part to paſs the bridge. Freſh troops were

were reciprocally ſent to ſupport the poſts which each maintained on the oppoſite banks of the river, as faſt as the ſeveral reliefs had expended their ammunition. The mill occupied by the enemy, afforded rather more ſhelter to them, than the redoubt did to the allies. Hiſtory hardly furniſhes an inſtance of ſuch an obſtinate diſpute. The execution of near 50 pieces of cannon was confined to the ſpace of near 400 paces. The fire of the artillery and muſquetry was not intermitted one ſingle moment. On the part of the allies, 17 complete battalions were employed, at different times, in this deſtructive ſervice. Lieutenant Colonel Manlove, Major M'Lean, the Captains Twiſleton and Reynell, and Enſign Clive brother to Lord Clive, were killed; Lieutenant Colonel Hale, the Captains Peter Campbell and Wyvil, together with ſeven inferiour officers were wounded. The total loſs (including that of the Hanoverian corps) amounted to 161 killed, 460 wounded, and 17 miſſing; in all, 638. A ſubſequent general account increaſed it to near 800. 19 horſes were killed, and 4 pieces of cannon were rendered unſerviceable. The French acknowledged the loſs of 300 killed and near 800 wounded; among the latter were the Marquis de Caſtries and the Chevalier de Sarsfield. Letters from Frankfort to the Hague, received in England, made the wounded on the part of the French amount to near 2000 men.

September 22. A practicable breach having been made, the Caſtle of Amoeneburg ſurrendered to the French; and the garriſon were made priſoners of war, to the number of eleven officers and 553 private men.

Sep-

September 27. A ſmall corps of the enemy under M. de Poyanne was attacked, defeated, and purſued to Alsfeldt, by Major General Freytag. The total loſs of the French upon this occaſion amounted to near 400 men.

September 27, 28, and 29. The Auſtrians and Imperialiſts under the orders of General Haddick, obliged the Pruſſians under Prince Henry to abandon their advantageous ſituation at Wilſdruf, Pretſchendorf, Fravenſtein, and Burckenheim. The attack and defence were vigorous, and the loſs on each ſide conſiderable. In the night between the 29th and 30th, Prince Henry made the whole Pruſſian army repaſs the Mulda, which they did with ſucceſs, and ranged themſelves the next morning in order of battle on the other ſide of that river. The Prince afterwards retired to Freyberg, and General Hulſen towards Katzenhauſen.

September 30. Major General Freytag diſlodged the French from Bergemunden.

October —. The Scorpion ſloop was loſt on the Liverpool ſtation.

October 5 and 6. The Marquis de Sarria having ſolicited and obtained his diſmiſſion from the command of the Spaniſh army in Portugal, with the Order of the Golden Fleece in recompence of his paſt ſervices, the Count d'Aranda ſucceeded to the poſt of General in chief of his Catholic Majeſty's Forces. On the 28th of September the Portugueze abandoned Celorico; the Spaniards afterwards took poſſeſſion of Penamacor, Salvaterra, and Segura; in the ſecond of theſe places there was a gar-

garriſon of upwards of 400 men, which capitulated on the condition of not ſerving againſt the Catholic King or his allies for the term of ſix months. Early in October the Spaniards made themſelves maſters of the Defilé of St. Simon, and and of Villa Velha a Mooriſh caſtle near the Tagus: The latter was ſupported for ſome time by Brigadier Burgoyne acroſs the river. Three hundred men and upwards, of whom the garriſon was compoſed, ſurrendered priſoners of war. The Portugueſe infantry under the Count de St. Iago being obliged to file off by the road of Sobreira Formoſa, Lord Loudoun with four Britiſh regiments, ſix companies of Portugueſe grenadiers, ſome light dragoons and Portugueze cavalry, brought up the rear guard and kept the Spaniards in awe: The Portugueze grenadiers merited upon this occaſion the approbation of Lord Loudoun, who ſpake of them in very handſome terms. Between the 5th and 6th of October, Colonel Lee with 100 grenadiers, 200 royal volunteers, 50 Britiſh dragoons and 50 of St. Payo's horſe, all under the orders of Brigadier General Burgoyne, marched up to, attacked, and forced, a ſmall Spaniſh encampment near Villa Velha, burnt ſome magazines, ſpiked up ſix pieces of cannon, brought off about 60 artillery mules, a few priſoners, and a quantity of valuable baggage. Lieutenant Maitland of Burgoyne's dragoons diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this affair, and repulſed the enemy's cavalry. The loſs of the Britiſh troops conſiſted in one corporal killed, 8 private men wounded, and one miſſing. By the Spaniſh account, one Colonel and one Enſign were wounded on their part, two Lieutenants killed, one Captain and one Sub-Lieutenant taken priſoners. The loſs of their private men is uncertain. The dexterity of General Burgoyne, and the reſolution of the Britiſh

Britiſh troops commanded by Colonel Lee, deſerved great commendation.

October 9. Schweidnitz capitulated to the King of Pruſſia, when the trenches had been opened before it for two months and two days. Lieutenant General Guaſco and his brave garriſon were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war, after having made ſeveral fruitleſs efforts to obtain more favourable terms. On the 8th of October a grenade from the beſiegers fell upon a magazine of powder, did great damage to the fort No. 2, and blew up 205 men officers included. A mine took full effect in the night between the 8th and 9th, carried away part of the rampart, made a conſiderable breach in the covered way, and filled up the ditch with the rubbiſh. The garriſon marched out of the fortreſs with all military honours, layed down their arms and were made priſoners of war, and were promiſed the preference in caſe of an exchange: In the courſe of the ſiege they had 32 officers and 1249 ſoldiers killed; 53 officers and 2223 ſoldiers wounded; and the number of the priſoners of every denomination, including the ſick and wounded, amounted to 238 officers and 8784 private men; in all, 10303. The artillery and military ſtores found in the place were conſiderable. The loſs of the Pruſſians conſiſted in 25 officers and 1084 ſubalterns and private men killed or dead of their wounds, and in 61 officers and 1845 ſubalterns or private men wounded: in all, 86 officers and 2929 ſoldiers. M. de Griboval acted as engineer to the garriſon; and M. Le Fevre to the beſiegers. Thus Schweidnitz changed its maſter for the fourth time in the progreſs of the war. The Empreſs Queen took it on the 12th of November 1757. after 16 days of open trenches; the King of Pruſſia recovered

vered it on the 17th of April 1758, upon the 17th day after the opening of the trenches; General Laudohn made himſelf maſter of it by aſſault between the 30th of September and the 1ſt of October 1761, and the King of Pruſſia is now once more in poſſeſſion of it, after a long, memorable, and deſtructive ſiege.

October 14 and 15. General Haddick and the Prince of Stolberg, attacked General Belling on the 14th in the Rathſwald or the Wood of Raths, and diſlodged him from that poſt; but the latter receiving a conſiderable reinforcement from Prince Henry, repulſed the enemy in his turn: On the 15th the Pruſſian General was charged again by the Auſtrians and Imperialiſts, before he had ſufficient time to reſume his poſts. The diſpute was ſharp and continued, but in the end the Pruſſians were driven from the wood with loſs. The regiments of Kleiſt and Salmouth ſuffered ſeverely in the engagement. Freyberg was abandoned in conſequence of this ſucceſs. Prince Henry retired in two columns towards Noſſen and Roſwein. The Imperialiſts behaved with ſpirit. Near 2000 Pruſſians were made priſoners; eight or nine pieces of cannon, eight colours and two ſtandards were taken. The Hungarian regiment of Giulay performed wonders in this engagement. The conduct and military arrangements of General Haddick and the Prince of Stolberg were ſpoken of by the Auſtrians in high terms of praiſe.

October — The Auſtrian General de Zollern ſurpriſed, at Kirchayn in lower Luſatia, part of a regiment of cavalry under the orders of General Dingelſtedt, made 300 priſoners, and took ſome horſes belonging to the baggage.

Octo-

October 20. La Folle, a French frigate of 24 guns and 250 men, was taken by the Phœnix Captain Bethell, after a chaſe of ſix hours.

October 29. Prince Henry of Pruſſia attacked, near Freyberg, and defeated the combined army of Auſtrians and Imperialiſts, which was commanded by the Prince de Stolberg in the abſence of General Haddick. According to the Pruſſian account, the action began at day-break and laſted till two in the afternoon, when the enemy was entirely routed, obliged to abandon the field of battle and the town of Freyberg to the Pruſſians, and to retire to Dippoldſwalde. On the part of the vanquiſhed, according to the ſame account, Lieutenant General Baron de Rodt, one Colonel, one Major, 24 Captains, 41 Lieutenants, eleven Enſigns, 159 under officers, and 4174 private men were made priſoners; 27 pieces of cannon were taken, together with nine ſtandards and colours. As the action continued many hours, it is reaſonable to preſume that the loſs on both ſides, in killed and wounded, could not be inconſiderable.

October 30 and 31. The French Partizan Cambefort took and plundered the City of Oſnabrug, which had no garriſon to defend it.

November 1. Caſſel ſurrendered to Prince Frederic of Brunſwick, after the trenches had been opened before it from the night of the 16th of October. The garriſon obtained all the honours of war, and were eſcorted to the French army under the command of the Marſhals D'Etreés and Soubiſe.

No-

November 3. The preliminaries of peace were ſigned at Fontainebleau by the Count de Choiſeul, Secretary of State for foreign affairs, on the part of France; by the Duke of Bedford Miniſter Plenipotentiary on the part of Great-Britain; and by the Marquis de Grimaldi Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid, on the part of Spain. The moſt Chriſtian King rewarded the ſervices of the Count de Choiſeul in this negotiation, by creating him a Duke and Peer of France with the title of Duc de Praſlin.

A liſt

A liſt of many conſiderable privateers and armed merchantmen, taken by his Majeſty's ſhips of war from the 31ſt of December 1761 to the ſigning of the preliminaries of peace.

January.	guns.	men.	captors.
Duc d'Ayen of Dunkirk	16	120	taken by the Tweed C. Paſton.
A ſmall French privateer			Tartuffe cutter.
The Bearnoiſe of Bayonne	14 carriage 12 ſwivels	82	Richmond Capt. Elphinſtone.
February.			
The Eſperance of Bayonne	6 carriage	60	Æolus Captain Hotham.
The Creole of Bayonne.	8	84	Venus Captain Harriſon.
The Perla Catalana de Barcelona from Spain to St. Domingo, reported to have had 100,000 dollars on board			carried into Gibraltar by a man of war.
Le Guerrier of Bourdeaux of 500 tons	24		Arethuſa Captain Vane.

	guns.	men.	captors.
Aimable Marie from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo of 250 tons with wine and proviſions.			
The Foudroyant, a letter of marque of 450 tons from Bourdeaux to St. Domingo, with wine, proviſions, and dry goods.			Fame and Lyon.
March.			
L' Eſperance	4 carriage 6 ſwivels	45	Eſſex Captain Schomberg.
Le Bien Aimé	4 carriage	52	ditto.
L' Eſcureuil frigate	10	80	Fame and Lyon.
Le Villeveau from the iſles of Bourbon for L' Orient, with 4000 bales of coffee.			ditto.
Le Soujon	1	45	Renown Captain Maitland.
Count d' Heronville	16	129	ditto.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Cerbere of St. Maloe	12 carriage 16 ſwivels	105	Tartar Captain Knight.
The Auguſtin of ditto	10 carriage	80	ditto.
The Romain of Dunkirk	20	130	Eſſex.
Snow privateer of Bayonne	12	120	Bellona Captain Dennis.
Amabile Joſepha Spaniſh privateer of St. Sebaſtians	14	183	Venus Captain Harriſon.
Amabile Maria of Bourdeaux bound to St. Domingo			ditto.
The Sequier of Dunkirk	12 ſwivels 10 carriage	99	Adventure Captain Middleton.
L'Audacieux of Breſt.	10 carriage 6 ſwivels	104	Coventry Captain Carpenter.
Eagle of Breſt	2 carriage 10 ſwivels	50	Diligence and Albany ſloops.
La Mannen of St. Maloe.	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	50	Looe Captain Penny.
L'Eſperance of St. Maloe.	6 carriage 6 ſwivels	66	Brilliant Captain Loggie.

	guns.	men.	captors.
Auguſtine of Dunkirk	12 carriage	80	Eſſex.
Le Gloire of Bourdeaux with wine, flour, brandy, and bale goods	16 carriage ſix pounders 10 ſwivels	94	Milford C. Mann — The Captain and firſt Lieutenant were killed in the Engagement.
The Domerville	8 carriage 8 ſwivels	64	Renown Captain Maitland.
The Guerrier of Bayonne	10 carriage	120	Coventry Capt. Carpenter.
A French privateer	22	240	Actif.
A French privateer	18		carried into Leghorne by the Gibraltar frigate.
A valuable French Merchantman from St. John de Acre			carried into Leghorne by the Quebec.
The Bien Acquis of 250 tons from Bourdeaux to the Miſſiſſippi	10 amongſt whom there were ſeveral principal officers	160	carried into Barbadoes by the Edgar.
April.			
A privateer of St. Maloe	6 carriage 4 ſwivels	34	Diligence Capt. Oſborne.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Curieux of St. Maloe	6 carriage	33	Æolus and Brilliant.
The Malouin of ditto	10	80	Ditto.
The Mignion of Bayonne	8	63	Ditto.
The Grand Admiral of Bayonne	10	85	Liverpool Captain Knight.
Neuſtra Senhora de la Piedad alias Golondrina	8	65	Aldborough Captain Graham.
The Duc de Fronſac armed ſhip of 420 tons (afterwards ſold for 2810 pounds) with 89 regulars for Louiſiana			Mermaid.
Another ſhip of 250 tons bound for Louiſiana			Ditto.
A Spaniſh packet boat of St. Sebaſtian's with iron and flour for the Havannah	14	59	Royal William.
Le Baillen of Rochelle	14	160	Royal William.
La Minx of Rochelle	10	68	Ditto.
The Fortune from Smyrna to Marſeilles			carried into Leghorne by the Gibraltar.

	guns.	men.	captors.
L'Etoile de la Mer, a Spaniſh Regiſter ſhip from Campeachy, worth 200,000 piaſtres. A piaſtre amounts to 3ˢ and 7ᵈ ſterling			A frigate.
May.			
The Jupiter of Bayonne	22 nine and ſix pounders. 10 ſwivels.	185	Looe Captain Penny.
S 2 Two large French ſloops and a ſnow valued at upwards of 10,000 pounds			Alarm Captain Almes.
A Spaniſh ſhip of 500 tons, having a part of her loading on board eſtimated at upwards of 30,000l, taken near Port Omoha at the entrance of the Golfodolce in the Bay of Honduras	32 carriage		Port-Royal ſloop Lieutenant Duff, together with the Weſtmorland privateer of 16 guns, C. Balfour Commander.

	guns.	men.	captors.
A French ſhip valued at upwards of 10,000 pounds			carried into Guadalupe by the Foudroyant.
The Micollet of Bayonne	14	136	Venus Captain Harriſon.
A French privateer	12		
Ditto	14		Echo.
Ditto	12		
Two large prames deſtroyed off Dunkirk			Loweſtoffe Captain Stirling.
A privateer brig of Cape François			Levant.
Noſtra Senhora de Begonia of Bilboa.	16 ſix pounders 20 ſwivels	195	Venus.
June.			
The Revenge of Marſeilles	10	62	Pallas Captain Clements.
Le Volage of Dunkirk	2 carriage ſome ſwivels	65	Alarm cutter Lieut. Anningſon.
The Mars of Marſeilles	10 carriage 6 ſwivels	50	Dolphin Captain Keeler.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Maria and Joſeph Spaniſh privateer.	4 carriage	30	Looe Captain Penny.
July.			
Le Serviceable of Morlaix	8	90	Mermaid Captain Watſon.
The Skuer lugſail privateer	2 carriage 6 ſwivels	46	Liverpool Captain Knight.
A rich Spaniſh ſnow			ſent into Oporto by Sir Edward Hawke's fleet.
The Duc de Broglio, with ſix ranſomers on board	14 carriage	80	Diſpatch ſloop Captain Bertie.
A Domingo merchant-man and four Spaniſh ſnows laden with wine and proviſions			Shannon frigate.
Le Jacques French privateer	2 carriage 8 ſwivels	41	Liverpool.
The Savage cutter privateer of Dunkirk	4 ſwivels	15	taken and ſunk by the Hazard ſloop Captain St. John.

Auguſt.	guns.	men.	captors.
La Dunkerquaiſe of Dunkirk, with ranſomers on board for 800 guineas	4 carriage 4 ſwivels	30	Diana Captain Adams.
A ſmall French privateer			deſtroy'd by the Grace cutter.
A French lugſail privateer			Lyon cutter Lieutenant Reeves.
A merchantman from St. Domingo, richly laden.			Lynn.
A ſmall privateer and two ſchooners			carried into Jamaica by the Fowey Captain Mead.
September.			
The Carnabel privateer of St. Sebaſtians	8 carriage	80	Venus and Lark.
La Galga of St. Sebaſtian's	6	56	Juno Captain Falconer.
Duc de Penthievre, of Bayonne	14	106	Venus and Lark.
The Count de Flandre of Dunkirk	10	70	Diana.
The Galgo Spaniſh privateer, pierced for 18 guns.	14	136	Venus and Lark.

	guns.	men.	captors.
The Cantabria Spaniſh privateer.	14	115	Looe Captain Penny.
A large French frigate with military ſtores for Newfoundland			Dragon Captain Hervey.
October.			
La Parfaite Spaniſh privateer	12	103	Arethuſa Captain Vane.
Le Charlequint	8	30	Grace and Endeavour cutters.
The Levrette of Nantz	6	55	Cornwall Captain Mann.
The Crozon	6	36	Venus Captain Harriſon.
The Amitié	18	77	Arethuſa.
Le Victoire of Bayonne	12	77	Niger.
November.			
Le Hercule	2 carriage 6 ſwivels	19	Martin ſloop Captain Caldwall.

The CONCLUSION.

HAVING brought down these Annals to the signing of the Preliminaries of Peace between *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Spain*; I shall now conclude with some particular Observations. But, in the first Place, I hope the candid Reader will pardon me, when I inform him, that I have not descended into a minute Relation of every Circumstance which may have distinguished the several Engagements by Land and Sea. A very entertaining French Biographer has declared, that "We ought to be diffident of "those Persons who enter into a full Detail "of modern History, and penetrate into the "Secrets of the Cabinet; who pretend to give "Us an exact Account of every Battle, when "even the Generals themselves would find "much Difficulty in doing it." The only Thing which I dare assert, is, that I have taken some Delight in tracing the Successes of my Country, without forming the smallest Pretensions to the Copiousness and dignity of an Historian.

— *Summa sequor Fastigia Rerum.*

Those who desire a more diffused Account; may be led, by the Dates, to the Store-House of the public Papers, from which this Epitome has been generally extracted. It will be enough for the Annalist, if at least he may be thought not to have abused his own idle sedentary

dentary Hours, whilſt he was employing them in this Recapitulation of the many gallant Services performed by his Fellow Citizens in an active Military Life.

The Peace is yet in its Infancy; and before we venture to determine peremptorily upon its Stability and Continuance, it may be proper to wait till the mutual Animoſities of the contending Parties have cooled by inſenſible Degrees. The Sea continues in Agitation after the Storm is over; and the Waves do not immediately ſubſide into a perfect Calm: Or, to expreſs myſelf in the Lines of *Statius*,

Ut ſi quando ruit, debellataſque reliquit
Eurus Aquas, PAX IPSA TUMET, *Pontumque jacentem*
Exanimis jam volvit Hiems.

One Thing however may be aſſerted with Confidence; which is, that the Poverty and Diſtreſs of the principal Powers of *Europe* will be ſtronger Guarantees of Peace than the Faith of a modern Treaty.

Upwards of two hundred pitched Battles have been fought in *Europe* within the ſpace of fourſcore Years: Few have been more bloody and leſs deciſive than thoſe of the War which I have been commemorating. The Fruits of the Victory near *Prague* were loſt in the Defeat at *Kolin*. The celebrated Actions of *Roſbach* and *Liſſa*, together with the Reduction of *Breſlau* and *Schweidnitz*, coſt the Enemies of the King of *Pruſſia* 50,000 effective Men;

Men; Yet that very Monarch received two ſevere Checks from the *Auſtrians* in the Courſe of the following Year. The other Battles were attended with a Diverſity of Succeſs, and only enabled the exaſperated Adverſaries to ravage and depopulate the moſt fruitful Provinces. The *Ruſſians* were conquered at *Zorndorf*; at *Zulicau* and *Cunnerſdorf*, they triumphed in their Turn: Thouſands fell upon thouſands in thoſe long and deſperate Engagements. The *Swedes* and *Pruſſians* in *Pomerania*, were more innocent Antagoniſts; confining their Views principally to the taking and retaking of *Anclam* and *Demmin*, two weak and defenceleſs Places. The moſt diſtinguiſhed Actions of the War between the *French* and the Allies were included in a ſmall Tract of Country: The ſeveral Armies marched again and again over the ſame ſpot of Ground: In the mean time the Troops ſuffered from Fatigue and Want, and the plundered Inhabitants died of Famine. Through the Extent of the largeſt Part of *Germany*, it ſeemed a Matter of Emulation *who* ſhould occaſion the greateſt Diſtreſs. The Operations of a Campaign were ſeldom determined by the Severity of the Seaſon. Conſiderable Marches were made, and Battles given, in the Winter Months. In 1759, four thouſand Men in the *Auſtrian* and Imperial Armies periſhed through the Cold; and, without Doubt, the *Pruſſians* ſuffered in the ſame Proportion. According to an Account in the public Papers, the

the *Auſtrian* Party in *Holland* confeſſed that they had loſt 56,000 Men in that Year. The *Bruſſells* Gazette, which was favourable enough to the *French*, acknowledged that, in 1761, *France* expended between ſeven and eight Millions Sterling upon the *German* War. From this ſummary Relation, it appears with ſufficient Evidence, that the principal Powers concerned in the War had Reaſon to wiſh for the return of Peace, in reſpect to their own particular Sufferings, as well as to the general Miſery of Mankind.

The partial *Spaniard* entered late into the Diſpute; but in the ſhort Courſe of an unequal Conteſt, he became in a very literal Senſe of the Words,

Dedecorum pretioſus Emptor.

The Reaſons which the Court of *Madrid* publiſhed to the World, to juſtify their Invaſion of *Portugal*, are hardly to be paralleled but by thoſe which *Peter* the Great alledged againſt *Charles* the twelfth; viz. that he, the *Czar*, had not received ſufficient Honours when he paſſed *incognito* through *Riga*, and that Proviſions had been ſold too dear to his Ambaſſadors. Under the Pretext of theſe curious Grievances, *Peter* ravaged *Ingria* with 100,000 Men. *Voltaire* obſerves, that the young King of *Sweden* did not dream of a different Morality for Princes and private Perſons. In Truth, the Laws of Morality are equally obligatory upon Both; and Kings *may* be as virtuous as the meaneſt of their Subjects:

jects: In Fact, to the Shame of Chriſtian and Catholic Monarchs, *la Queſtion de Moraleſe-mêle peu de la Conduite des Souverains* — Family Connections, and the various Diſtreſſes of *Portugal*, ought to have prevented the Deſolation of that Kingdom; But Ambition avails itſelf of thoſe Calamities which Nature reverences. A fatal Earthquake; a daring and wicked Attempt upon the Life of the Sovereign; the very dreadful Puniſhment afterwards inflicted upon the noble Families which were concerned in that Attempt; the Expulſion and total Ruin of the Jeſuits; *all theſe* working together, had weakened to a great Degree that reciprocal Affection and Confidence, which conſtitute the true Happineſs both of Prince and People. In this Ferment of Men's Minds, the Conſequences of an Irruption on the Part of *Spain* were dubious. Such an Irruption, unprovoked and cruel as it was, might have given Spirit and Power to Diſaffection; or it might have called back the Attention of the Court and Nation to their mutual Intereſt, and have at leaſt united a wretched Country before it was ſubdued. Upon the whole, it ſeems to have done neither: The King maintained his Prerogative, and the Subject abandoned himſelf to his Cowardice. The *Portugueze*, (ſome of the Peaſants and Regulars excepted) anſwered the Character which Lord *Peterborough* gave of them in one of his Letters from *Valencia*; "You may have received (ſays he) by *Italy*,

"be-

" before theſe come to Hand, ſome Letters " which I writ in the Uncertainty of what the " *Portugueſes* might do. By all Accounts, the " leaſt Oppoſition would have made them " turn back. It was hard enough to make " them *walk* to *Madrid*, 'tho' meeting no Re- " ſiſtance." — In the Introduction to the ſecond Part of theſe Annals, I expatiated with Pleaſure upon the bright Pages of their Hiſtory; I wiſh they had afforded me freſh Matter of Praiſe. The following Extract out of a little printed Deſcription of *Portugal*, which I read when I was in that Country, ought to make a modern *Portugueze* bluſh, upon the Compariſon of his Anceſtors Virtue with his own Degeneracy. *Reſolveo-ſe el Rey D.* Joaõ *a buſcar o Exercito* Caſtelhano, *ſeguindo o parecer do Condeſtavel; Marchou com poucos e valeroſos Soldados, e ſe toparaõ os dous Exercitos na conhecida Campanha de* Algibarrota. *Viraõ os Caſtelhanos o Exercito* Portuguez *com Deſprezo, e teve entaõ Diſculpa, a ſua Vaidade, fundada no ſeu Podér. Era taõ deſigual o Numero da noſſa Gente, que ſe pode duvidar, ſe foy mayor Acçaõ reſolver a Batalha, ou vencer. A* 14 *de Agoſto do Anno de* 1385, *Dia ſempre fauſto na noſſa Memoria, ganhamos aquella celebre Victoria, que confeſſaõ fielmente as Hiſtorias de Caſtella, eſcrevem com Eſpanto as eſtrangeiras, e referem as noſſas com Modeſtia.* " The King Don *John*, " following the Advice of the Conſtable, determined

"termined to go in Search of the Army of "*Caſtile*; he marched with a ſmall Body of "valiant Soldiers; the two Armies placed "themſelves in the well-known Plain of *Al-*"*gibarrota*. The *Caſtilians* looked upon the "Forces of *Portugal* with Contempt; and, at "that Time, their Pride, founded on their "Power, received a juſt Puniſhment. The "Number of our Troops was ſo unequal, that "it may be a Matter of Doubt, whether it was "a greater Action to reſolve upon the Battle, "or to conquer. On the 14th of *Auguſt* in "the Year 1385, a Day always to be ſtampt "as a fortunate one upon our Memory, we "gained that famous Victory, which is con-"feſſed faithfully in the Hiſtories of *Caſtile*, "recorded with Aſtoniſhment in thoſe of fo-"reign Nations, and related with Modeſty in "our own." — Whenever the *Portugueze* ſhall again riſe into the ſame Activity and Vigour by which they were diſtinguiſhed during this ſhining Period, or during that ſucceſsful War (termed by them *the War of the Acclamation*) which they commenced againſt *Spain* in 1640; it will *then* be prudent in us to ſupport their eſſential Intereſts with our Treaſure and our Blood: And they ought to conſider with themſelves, that neither the *Spaniards* may be always deſtitute of Proviſions, nor the Rains always fall in a critical Seaſon: But whilſt their military Genius continues in its preſent feeble and languiſhing State, I cannot but be concerned when I reflect, that their

only

only Neighbour may once more become their worſt Enemy, and that *we* are obliged to be their Friends.

Providence was ſo wonderfully favourable to *us*, in the whole Courſe of the War, that we felt but a ſmall Part of thoſe Calamities which diſtreſſed the Continent. Our Succeſſes were often improved and heightened by the little Loſs with which they were obtained. Admiral *Boſcawen* purchaſed his naval Conqueſt at the Expence only of 56 Men killed and 196 wounded. Freſh Gales, heavy Squalls, and an horrid Coaſt, did not prevent Sir *Edward Hawke* from making a ſhort Winter's Day for ever glorious in the Annals of his Country. On the 20th of *November* and the following Days, the number of the *French* killed, wounded, and drowned, amounted to between three and four thouſand; that of the *Engliſh* fell ſhort of 350. The Danger of the Iſlands and Shoals which the *Britiſh* Fleet eſcaped, is always to be remembered with Gratitude; for had not the Admiral brought to when he did, the whole Squadron by general Confeſſion had been loſt in leſs than half an Hour. Our very *Defeats* ſeemed only to enhance the Pleaſure of our *Victories*. The Advantage which attended the *French* at *Corbach* was more than balanced by the Surprize at *Erxdorf*. The Fortreſſes of *Munſter* and *Minden*, with their large Garriſons, ſurrendered to the Enemy; and our Fears were alarmed for *Hanover*. The Battle of *Minden* drove

drove the *French* from the Banks of the *Weſer*, almoſt to the *Maine*. We had hardly Time to read the Account of our Misfortune at the Falls of *Montmorenci* before we received the News of a Victory on the Heights of *Abraham*, and of the Surrender of *Quebec*. A Letter from General *Murray* informed us of the Loſs of a Battle near the ſame Heights; We were immediately in Pain for our new Conqueſt: A ſecond Letter from the ſame General, aſſured us that the Siege of *Quebec* was raiſed with the utmoſt Precipitation. Our Repulſe before *Belleiſle*, and our ſucceſsful Landing upon that Iſland, made only the Difference of fourteen Days: To theſe I may add the important Reduction of the *Havannah*, after the inevitable Delays of an obſtinate and lingering Siege, by which our Hopes and Fears had been alternately agitated for many Weeks. In this, and every ſimilar Inſtance, *Ipſa Solicitudo commendat Eventum, et quaſi lenocinatur Voluptati.*

The domeſtic Concerns of *Ruſſia* will probably engage the Attention of that Government, and leave it neither Liberty nor Inclination to take a large Share in the Affairs of *Europe*. The People may be kept in their Obedience by the Clergy; and the Clergy may be treated with Reſpect: *Peter* the third experienced the fatal Effects of a different Conduct; and the Empreſs *Catherine* will ſtudy to avoid the Errors and Misfortunes of her Huſband: The interiour Quiet of this Country

may be ſecured by equal Laws, and a ſenſible Adminiſtration; Yet, granting all theſe Things are done, many Regulations muſt be ſtill wanting, to civilize the *Ruſſians* themſelves, and to refine them into a poliſhed and cultivated People. That vaſt Empire is in Length from *Weſt* to *Eaſt*, upwards of 6000 Miles; and in Breadth from North to South, about 2400: But it is very thinly inhabited in Proportion to its Extent: Nothing will more diſtinguiſh the Capacity of the Sovereign, or give a greater Luſtre to her Reign, than a regular and determin'd Syſtem of Policy; by which Commerce may flouriſh, Manufactures increaſe, Arts receive freſh Life and Vigour, and the Number of the People augment equally with the Riches of the State. A Plan of this kind is vaſtly to be preferred to the Acquiſition of foreign Conqueſts; as it is infinitely more glorious for Princes to encourage the Wealth and Populouſneſs of their own Country, than to bring Deſtruction and Slavery upon any other People.

The reigning Empreſs has faithfully executed the Treaty, which the late Emperor concluded with the King of *Pruſſia*, in its material Articles; and has evacuated *Pruſſia* and *Pomerania*. The keeping of the *Ruſſians* at their preſent Diſtance from *Germany* will *now* deſerve the Conſideration of *Europe*: It has already been too long the Cuſtom to invite them *into it*, upon any important Difference between rival Powers. The Allies who attacked *Charles* the

the 12th of *Sweden* in the Decline of his Fortune, watched their Confederate *Peter* the Great with a rational Jealouſy, and would not ſuffer him to get the leaſt Footing in the Empire. They did not know how ſoon ſuch a formidable Prince might aim at the firſt Dignity in *Germany*, to the Oppreſſion of every Sovereignty but his own: The unfortunate *Charles* the Sixth, the laſt Heir Male of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, was the Perſon who introduced the *Ruſſians* into the Empire, by calling them to his Aſſiſtance in the War of 1733. A large Body of them actually marched to the *Rhine* at his Requeſt; and the Czarina *Anne* promiſed another of the ſame Force, in Caſe of Neceſſity. Towards the cloſe of the War of 1741, *Ruſſia* made a reſpectable Figure; and, according to ſome Politicians, contributed not a little to the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*. Thirty ſeven thouſand Negotiators of this Nation came into *Germany*; The firſt Column of them reached *Furth*; The ſecond, *Ebelfeld*, in the Biſhoprick of *Bamberg*; The third advanced beyond *Hoff* in *Moravia*. A Junction was originally intended between theſe Troops and the Allies in the Low Countries; but *France* arreſted them in their Progreſs, by a Convention, which ſhe made at *Aix* with *Great-Britain* and the States General, on the 2d of *Auguſt* 1748. She ſtipulated on her ſide to ſend a proportionate Number of her Forces, which were then in the Low Countries, into the interiour Parts of her Dominions, upon the im-

mediate Signature of this Convention; and to disband the ſame Troops, or an equal Number, within one Month after ſhe had received authentic Intelligence of the Departure of theſe *Ruſſian* Auxiliaries from *Germany*, towards their own Country. In the War of 1756, the *Ruſſians* added Diſcipline to Valour; and brought the firſt Prince in *Germauy* to the very Verge of Ruin. Let therefore the Miniſters of every ſouthern Potentate think with Seriouſneſs, before they ſpread freſh Temptations in the way of theſe Northern Heroes, which may prevail upon them in the End to exchange a cold uncomfortable Climate for an advantageous Settlement in a mild and temperate Country.

It does not appear that the *Swedes* had any private or perſonal Quarrel with the Brother of their Queen: Their only real one was with the Treaty which they concluded at *Stockholm* on the 21ſt of *January* 1720 N. S. By this Treaty, a Part of *Swediſh Pomerania* was ceded to the Houſe of *Brandenburg*. To give a clearer Idea of the Motives which prevailed upon *Sweden* to enter into the War, it may not be improper to mention the *Swediſh* and *Pruſſian* Pretenſions to that Province. Upon the Death of *Boleſlaus*, Duke of *Pomerania*, whoſe Family had enjoyed this Dutchy 700 Years, the legal Right of Succeſſion to all *Pomerania* devolved upon the Houſe of *Brandenburg*: But *Guſtavus Adolphus* had already taken Poſſeſſion of it, and the Power of the *Swedes* was in-

vincible. The Elector, who was the Anceſtor of the preſent King of *Pruſſia*, aſſerted his Claim in a curious and ſingular Manner: He ſent a Trumpet to the States of the Dutchy, and ordered them to fall upon the Troops of *Sweden*: He was afterwards obliged to ſubmit to Neceſſity, and to cede the beſt and moſt fruitful Part of *Pomerania* to his Competitor, by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. Upon the Defeat of *Charles* the twelfth at *Pultowa*, it was natural to expect that the Affairs of *Sweden* would be brought into a miſerable ſituation. In Fact, they were ſo: *Ruſſians*, *Danes*, *Pruſſians*, and *Saxons*, united to cruſh a falling Power. *Frederic William* King of *Pruſſia* paid 400,000 Crowns to *Denmark* and *Ruſſia* for *Stetin*, which he agreed to hold in Sequeſtration: The Regency of *Sweden* conſented to this Bargain; but *Charles*, untractable in every Fortune, refuſed to ratify it. The King of *Pruſſia* afterwards offered to deliver up *Stetin*, on the Re-payment of the 400,000 Crowns, and on a Promiſe from the King of *Sweden*, that he would not invade either *Saxony* or *Poland* through *Pomerania*: But this Offer never took Effect. *Charles* the twelfth being killed in 1718 at the Siege of *Frederickſtadt* in *Norway*, the *Swedes* made great Sacrifices for the Sake of Peace: By the third and nineteenth Articles of the Treaty of *Stockholm*, they granted the City of *Stetin*, the Diſtrict between the *Oder* and the *Pehne*, the Iſles of *Wollin* and *Uſedom* (which command the Navigation of the *Oder*) together with the

Cities of *Damm* and *Golnaw* ſituated beyond the *Oder*, to the King of *Pruſſia* in Perpetuity; to be poſſeſſed by that Monarch, exactly as they had been by *Sweden*, according to the tenth Article of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. The King of *Pruſſia*, on his Part, engaged to pay two Millions of Rixdollars to the Queen of *Sweden*. Things remained upon the Footing of this Treaty till 1757, when the Danger which ſurrounded and threatened the preſent King of *Pruſſia* on every Side, ſeemed to point out to *Sweden* the critical Opportunity of recovering the Places which ſhe had relinquiſhed: She therefore entered into a ſecret Convention with the Court of *Vienna*, ſtipulated to make a Diverſion in Favour of the Enemies of *Pruſſia*, and was promiſed, in Return, the Poſſeſſion of a Part of *Pomerania*. This Fact was inſiſted upon in the Memorial of the Court of *Berlin*. The King knew (ſays that Memorial) that it was the Acquiſition of this Province, ceded by the moſt ſolemn Treaties, and ſold for conſiderable Sums to the late King of *Pruſſia*, which was the Object of the Ambition of *Sweden*, and the Reaſon of her Enterprize, whilſt the Peace of *Weſtphalia* was to be the Pretext. — After a Conteſt equally tedious and inſignificant, *Sweden* was diſpoſed to leave off juſt where ſhe had begun: This firſt, and baffled Attempt, will in all Probability deter her from entertaining any Thoughts of a ſecond, for many Years to come.

The

The preſent Century has been fatal to *Saxony*: Her Diſtreſſes indeed are extreme, and more properly a Subject for Pity, than for Diſſertation. Under King *Auguſtus the Father*, the Electorate became a Prey to *Charles* the twelfth, who made it his military Cheſt, and ſubſiſted his Army out of its Revenues. The Repartee of King *Auguſtus* deſerves to be repeated here: When *Paikel* the *Livonian*, who had ſerved as an Officer in the *Saxon* Troops, was condemned by the Senate of *Stockholm* to loſe his Head for High Treaſon, he endeavoured to obtain his Pardon by pretending to communicate the Secret of the Philoſopher's Stone. *Charles* rejected the Applications which were made in his Favour: Upon which *Auguſtus* obſerved, "that it was no Wonder the King "of *Sweden* ſhewed ſuch Indifference about "the Philoſopher's Stone, ſince he had found "it in *Saxony*." Under King *Auguſtus the Son*, this Electorate has twice felt the Superiority of *Pruſſia*; and there is hardly a ſingle Calamity of War, to which it is a Stranger: It has afforded a convincing Proof to the World, that in the Diſputes between the Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Brandenburg*,

—— *imparibus ſe immiſcuit Armis.*

For three Years, the King of *Pruſſia* maintained himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of *Dreſden*: During that Time, this rich and harraſſed Country was obliged to anſwer every Demand which the Neceſſities of a Conqueror preſcrib'd.

Saxony

Saxony is now divided between its Friends and Enemies; *Dreſden* is *yet* in the Hands of the *Auſtrians*, and *Leipſick* in thoſe of *Pruſſia*. General *Haddick* and the Prince of *Stolberg* had obtain'd ſome important Advantages over Prince *Henry* in the middle of laſt *October*; They flattered themſelves that thoſe Advantages would have been permanent, for the Seaſon of the Year had already proved ſharp and rigorous; a Quantity of Snow had fallen the very Day after their Succeſs, which was driven by a Wind ſo cold, as to pervade the warmeſt Cloathing: But all their promiſing Expectations were of a ſhort Duration. Prince *Henry*, at the Head of an inferiour Force, ſupported by the Abilities and Intrepidity of the Generals *Kleiſt*, *Seidlitz*, *Stutterheim* the Elder, and *Belling*, gave a compleat Defeat to the *Auſtrians* and *Imperialiſts* under the Prince of *Stolberg*, reſtored the Honour of the *Pruſſian* Arms, and eſtabliſhed himſelf firmly in *his Part* of the Electorate. The Loſs of the Enemy at a moderate Computation amounted to 7000 Men; whilſt that of the Conqueror hardly exceeded 1400. When Peace is once more concluded in *Germany*, we may flatter ourſelves that King *Auguſtus*, reclaimed by Experience, will take a Leſſon from his Misfortunes, and prevent a Repetition of theſe Evils by a total Change of his political Syſtem: Nothing leſs than a ſettled and perfect Tranquility, can ever repair the Deſolation, which his hereditary Dominions have ſuffered, or enable him to recover his

his Conſideration and Influence amongſt the Princes of the Empire.

Voltaire has ſtated the Nature of thoſe Claims, which the King of *Pruſſia* firſt made upon *Sileſia*, with an elegant Brevity. " Il y préten- " doit quatre Duchés, dont ſa Maiſon avoit " été, autrefois en Poſſeſſion, par des Achats " & par des Actes de Confraternité. Ses Ayeux " avoient renoncé a toutes leurs Pretenſions " par des Tranſactions réiterées parce qu' ils " étoient foibles; Il ſe trouva puiſſant, & il les " reclama." *Sileſia* is, at preſent, in no Danger of changing its Maſter: *Auſtria* left to herſelf alone will manage with Difficulty an unequal War. It is to be wiſhed, rather than expected, that the Empreſs Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Pruſſia*, would at laſt drop the Memory of their old Provocations, and permit the true Intereſt of their reſpective Countries to prevail over the mutual Injuries which they have done and ſuffered. A firm and cordial Friendſhip between two ſuch powerful Sovereigns would ſoon heal the Wounds of *Germany*: Political Diſtractions, intermixed with religious Differences, have long weakened the Empire; and the Weakneſs of the Empire has been the Strength of *France*. — The following extraordinary Anecdote is too remarkable to be omitted in this Place, eſpecially as it reſts upon ſufficient Authority; but whether it moſt diſtinguiſhes the *Spirit* or the *Art* of the Empreſs Queen, I will not take upon me to determine.

mine. In the Year 1758, while the King of *Pruſſia* was beſieging *Olmutz*; the *French* Ambaſſador, alarmed at the probable Conſequences of that King's Succeſs, was deſirous of perſuading the Empreſs Queen to think of ſome Terms of Accommodation. He ventured to aſk her, if, in Caſe of bad Fortune, ſhe would wait for her victorious Enemy at *Vienna*, and ſtand a Siege in her Capital? No, Sir, ſaid that Princeſs; when he advances to *Vienna*, I will retreat to *Preſburg:* And what, Madam, replied the Ambaſſador, if *Vienna* ſhould not be able to arreſt the Conqueror in his Progreſs? You will hardly throw yourſelf into the Arms of the *Turk*. *That* I will never do, anſwer'd the Empreſs; I will collect my faithful *Hungarians*, and perhaps I may give Battle to the King before *Preſburg:* Should I be defeated, I will write a Letter to him, in which I will let him know that our Differences are *inexpiable*; That therefore I will meet him, at a Place to be named, in my Poſt-Chaiſe, with a Brace of Piſtols; That we will draw up near to each other, and *He* ſhall then perceive, that I have a Courage above my Fortune, and a Reſolution ſuperiour to my Sex.

The general Happineſs of Mankind would tempt me to deſire (if ſuch a Deſire correſponded with the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution of Things) that ſomething ſimilar to the *laſt Determination* of our Houſe of Commons, in the Caſe of a controverted Election, might effectually take Place in

in the public Concerns of *Europe*; And that all future Treaties of Peace might carry with them a certain and perpetual Obligation upon the contracting Parties. Extenſive Power has indeed been too frequently founded upon Uſurpation and Violence; But if the pillaged States were never to be ſatisfied, till they had obtained the Reſtitution of their diſmembred Provinces, there could not be any ſuch Thing as Peace in the World: War tranſers the Property of the vanquiſhed: And it is better to acquieſce at once, even under an Act of proſperous Injuſtice, than to be involved in a cruel and endleſs Struggle upon a Diſpute of Right.

It has been aſſerted upon fair Grounds of Probability, that *France* was drawn with Reluctance into her cloſe Connections with *Spain*; That ſhe did not care to increaſe the Load of her own Difficulties, by taking thoſe of another upon herſelf; That ſhe would have finally deſiſted from her Pretenſions to a Satisfaction for the Captures made upon her before the Declaration of War, and that ſhe would not have played her laſt deep Game of the Family Compact, if ſhe had not previouſly loſt the hope of obtaining a Peace upon thoſe Conceſſions, to which ſhe had determined her Submiſſion. *Spain*, on the contrary, encouraged a Continuation of the War; flattering herſelf with the Expectation of Seeing us at laſt bend under our enormous and growing Debt, and of ſeizing upon that favourable Opportunity to plunge us into Deſtruction.

Deſtruction. With a View to this Policy, the Marquis *de Grimaldi* privately threw every Obſtacle in the Way of Mr. *Stanley*, which could ſerve to interrupt the Courſe of the Negotiation. If theſe material Facts ſhould ever be clearly aſcertained, it will be no eaſy Matter to comprehend *how* or *wherefore* Peace came to drop through our Hands in 1761. Nor let it be imagined that *Great-Britain* and *France* were moving on *pari paſſu*, to Ruin: *We* had Glory and Credit to loſe; *France* had loſt both long before: The Conſtitution of our happy Government ſecures the Fortune of the Subject. *Britons* are free in the nobleſt Senſe of the Word

—— *Soli magnis agitant ſub Legibus Ævum.*

Amongſt us, Individuals are rich in the midſt of national Poverty: In *France*, the public Wants *will* be ſupplied, whatever may be the Fate of private Property.

I deſire to be ranked in the Number of thoſe who reſpect a late Adminiſtration. I confeſs with Pleaſure, that we were awakened from a Lethargy of Deſpair; that a new Life animated our Meaſures, to the Amazement of ourſelves, and the Confuſion of our Enemies; that the Gentleman who took the Lead at this critical Seaſon, formed and executed his Deſigns with the ſame Spirit; that he was neither ſtartled at Difficulties, nor intimidated by Expence; that during the entire Continuance of his activity, Succeſs attended, like an obedient Handmaid, upon his vigorous Councils: To him therefore

therefore I may addreſs myſelf with Propriety, in the Words of a Panegyriſt, " *Initium Laboris mirer, an Finem? Multum eſt quod perſeveraſti; Plus tamen, quod non timuiſti ne perſeverare non poſſes.*" This able Miniſter withdrew himſelf aftewards from the Conduct of public Affairs: And I cannot help thinking that he deſcended *one Moment* from his Greatneſs, when he voluntarily charged himſelf with a ſuppoſed Fault, and indirectly cenſured thoſe, who might be obliged to venture upon the Repetition of it; For he willingly owned, that he had departed from his private Judgment at the Time of his conſenting to reſtore to the *French* the Liberty of fiſhing upon the Banks of *Newfoundland:* He owned too that he had yielded in this important Article, to prove his Readineſs and Practicability in the Courſe of the Negotiation; Yet he declared that the Expences of another Year would be amply ſatisfied, by obtaining an excluſive Right to the whole Fiſhery on thoſe Banks. What he *did*, gave the *French* an Advantage, which I am perſuaded, they would have never parted with; What he *ſaid*, could not fail of being a Stumbling Block in the Way of any other Miniſter.

The glorious Events which marked the Progreſs of our late War ſtill left behind them a Weight and Oppreſſion of Debt, which grew heavier Year after Year, beyond the Experience and Belief of the paſt, and perhaps beyond the poſſible Ability of ſucceeding Times. Govern-

ment

ment no longer impoſes Taxes upon the Luxuries or Comforts of Life; It has now reached the Neceſſities of it. Real and ſenſible Wants will raiſe the Price of Labour; The Price of Labour will advance that of the Manufacture; And the advanced Price of the Manufacture, will enable the Rivals of our Trade to underſell us in a foreign Market. The Failure of our Negotiation in 1761. coſt us many Millions; The Failure of it in 1762. would have coſt us as many more; And the nearer we approached our Deſtruction, the Submiſſion of our Enemies would, I am afraid, have been at the greater Diſtance. Policy, Reaſon, Duty to the preſent and to every future Generation, all called upon us to ſtop here. A Peace well adjuſted, and well adminiſtred, might relieve us from ſome of thoſe Burthens, which a Continuation of the War would have certainly increaſed: And that Peace, conſidered in a civil or religious View, would probably be the moſt durable, which left enough for ourſelves, and yet gave ſomething to our Enemies. There is a Deſpotiſm by Sea as well as by Land; And if we had affected to be upon the Ocean, what we have often accuſed *France* of labouring to be upon the Continent; Our averſion would not have been to the Power, but only to the Hand which held it. Like a victorious Wreſtler at the old Olympic Games, we are deſervedly proud of thoſe mighty Efforts, which we have made; Like him too, we ſhould remember, that we are weakened and debilitated

even

even by the very Exertion of our Strength: Time and undisturbed Rest are necessary to refresh and recruit our exhausted Spirits. Let us therefore reflect with a grateful Satisfaction, that the Conquests which we have retain'd, will, under the Protection of Providence, place our Colonies beyond the Reach of future Insult, and will extend our Navigation and Commerce; Whilst those which we have restored, will serve as a convincing Proof to the World, that we have been fighting for Security, not Ambition. Permit me therefore to apply to my Country, the expressive Words which *Pliny* applied to *Trajan*. "*Ut ipsa nolis pugnare,* "*Moderatio; Fortitudo tua præstat, ut neque* "*Hostes tui velint.*"

The Study of the *Roman* History generally makes a Part of our early Education; And the dangerous Merits of those Republicans are so deeply impressed upon our tender Minds, that we are apt to consider every Thing which relates to them under an habitual Prejudice. Yet *Rome*, in Fact, was the Tyrant, and the Oppressor of Mankind: Her Ambition and her Valour were equally unbounded; One Conquest was the Prelude to another; And her own particular Glory became the Cause of universal Misery. We seemed, not long ago, to be acting upon the same Principles, and to be influenced by the same domineering Spirit; But we did not recollect, that in the brightest Times of the Commonwealth, *Poverty* was com-

compatible with *Greatneſs*. Conſuls and Dictators deſpiſed Wealth as heartily as they deſpiſed an Enemy.

Privatus illis Cenſus erat brevis
Commune magnum.

The Caſe of this Country is unfortunately the Reverſe; And I hope we ſhall never imitate *Roman* Pride, without the ſmalleſt Pretenſion to *Roman* Virtue. If we are ready enough to admire the military Perfections of *Rome*; we are not leſs ſo to boaſt of her Laws and of her Liberty: But by one of the Laws of the *Twelve Tables*, a capital Puniſhment was enacted againſt the Publiſhers of defamatory Compoſitions: It is contained in few Words; *Si quis Carmen occentaſſit, quod alteri Flagitium faxit, Capital eſto*. *Cicero* declares his full Approbation of this Law; *Præclarè; Judicis enim ac Magiſtratuum Diſceptationibus legitimis, propoſitam Vitam, non Poetarum Ingeniis, habere debemus; nec Probrum audire, niſi eâ Lege, ut reſpondere liceat, et Judicio defendere.* Our own Laws are particularly tender of every Man's Reputation: The Reaſon is ſenſible and evident; The Character of a Man is his Property; and it is the nobleſt that he can poſſibly acquire; A Jury of *Engliſhmen* will in moſt Caſes conſider any great Injury done to the Fame in the ſame Manner as if it had been done to the Fortune of another. If a fair and honeſt Name is dear to the meaneſt Individual, I preſume it is equally ſo to thoſe who fill an high Station,

and

and are charged with the Affairs of Government. Succeſsful Obloquy, in the latter Inſtance, is of a worſe Complexion; becauſe it ſpreads a fatal Poiſon far and wide, and makes even the Virtues of our ſuperiours dangerous to themſelves, and uſeleſs to their Country. I wiſh the Gentlemen who indulge and cheriſh a Fault of this Malignity, would conſider both its Guilt and its Aggravations.

It is one of the cleareſt and moſt indiſputable Principles of Liberty, that the *Governed* have a Right to interpoſe their Opinion upon every Subject of national Importance; Yet the more important the Subject is, the greater ought to be the Decency and Candour with which it is debated. A ſober Appeal to the Reaſon of the People will always be attended to with Pleaſure, and often with Conviction: But an inflammatory Addreſs to their Weakneſſes, or their Prejudices, is nothing better than a *Libel* upon Freedom itſelf. It turns into Poiſon the very Food which was intended for our Nouriſhment, and ſhakes our whole political Syſtem under the Pretence of preſerving it: And I could almoſt venture to aſk my Countrymen in their cooler and more diſpaſſionate Moments, if the popular Suſpicion and Jealouſy which brake out with ſo much Fury on the firſt Report of the negotiating of the Preliminaries, did not offer Violence to the acknowledged Prerogative of the Crown, affront the Virtues of the Prince who wears it,

and proſtitute, to the Purpoſes of Faction, the boaſted Liberty of the Preſs? What the conſtitutional Liberty of the Preſs *is*, it may be difficult to ſay with Preciſion: Perhaps, like the Privilege of the Peerage, it is more ſecure by not being ſtrictly and minutely defined: And every one who wiſhes well to this Liberty, (as I very cordially do) ſhould wiſh alſo that the Blaſphemy and Licentiouſneſs of the preſent Age, the wanton Abuſe of Religion and Government, may not render it neceſſary for the Legiſlature to *determine* its Boundaries by a clear and poſitive Law.

——— *in Vitium Libertas excidat, et Vim Dignam Lege regi.*

But I think it is eaſy to ſay what *is not* the conſtitutional Liberty of the Preſs. It is *not* then the Overflowing of perſonal Calumny and Invective; It is *not* the Sowing of Sedition in the Hearts of the People, and the ſeducing of their Affections from their native Sovereign; It is *not* the torturing of Texts of Scripture to the moſt profane Senſes, in equal Defiance of the Laws of God and Man. Whoever commits theſe enormous Offences againſt his Country, and yet pretends to ſhelter himſelf under the Privilege of the Preſs, appears to me to be acting the Part of another *Clodius*, who firſt deſtroyed the Houſe of *Cicero*, and afterwards had the Aſſurance to conſecrate the whole

whole Area upon which it ſtood to the Goddeſs *Liberty*.

The Maſk of public Zeal covers the Deformity of private Reſentment. "*Potentia apud Unum*; "*Odium, apud Omnes*," is an Axiom practically recommended by modern Politicians: *Tacitus* applies it to a low and worthleſs Character; They are for giving to it a free and unlimited Application. He who enjoys the *Power*, ought indeed to guard againſt the *Hatred*, with every Degree of Circumſpection and Addreſs. If the Hatred muſt neceſſarily purſue him, ſtill Common Senſe will perſuade him to tread carefully a ſlippery Path; and to make the Effects of ſuch an Hatred juſtly chargeable upon the Conduct of his Adverſaries, not his own. He will never diſguſt Equals by Haughtineſs, or Inferiours by Contempt; For that would be to brave an impetuous Torrent, which nothing can oppoſe. A Strength able to defeat Reſiſtance, is only to be maſtered by Dexterity.

I do not know, even by Sight, the noble Lord who has long been honoured with the Confidence of his Prince; I am willing to believe that he has not yet deſerved to forfeit this Confidence, by vitiating the Mind of his Maſter with falſe Knowledge, or licentious Opinions: It has been aſſerted, that he was better qualified to act the Part of a Schoolmaſter, than of a Miniſter: Let him therefore be intitled to the *Credit* of having encouraged

thoſe happy Principles which he found in his royal Scholar, and which have already rendered him the Delight of his Subjects: And when this Credit ſhall ripen more and more by the improving Teſtimony of his Majeſty's Virtues, perhaps it may at laſt be rewarded with the Approbation of a grateful People.

Abilities and Integrity are the great Qualifications which the Spirit of our Conſtitution requires in thoſe who are nominated to the firſt Offices of Government: If there is no Deficiency here, it will be a Matter of extreme Indifference to me, *Who* are Miniſters; Only Duty and Inclination oblige me to *reſpect* the Choice of my Sovereign: But if once the Nation is worked up into a Diſpute, not about Things, but about Perſons; If Pretenſions to Truſt and Influence ſhall be regarded as a Right of Preſcription under one Man, and ſhall yet be deemed haughty and tyrannical under another; I cannot then but lament the Infatuation of my Countrymen, who have countenanced ſuch a Variety of incendiary Papers, to prove this particular Perſon a Favourite, and to promote the Views of an inſolent Ariſtocracy. The Law is a Stranger both to the one and the other; But there is this eſſential Difference between them; An Ariſtocracy is always formidable; A Favourite is ſeldom ſo, when the Affections and Intereſts of the Prince are known to be inſeparably united with the Public Good. And let us not be deceived by an idle Notion, that

that the Erection of an Ariſtocratical Power in this Kingdom will ſtifle the Rage of Party-Diviſions amongſt us. The Confederacy of great Men is diſſolved, as ſoon as the Rival Authority which connected it is ſubdued. An honeſt *Iriſhman* once ventured to ſhut ſome Game Cocks up together, *becauſe they were matched on the ſame Side*; But upon his returning to feed them, he diſcovered with Aſtoniſhment, that for Want of an Enemy, they had begun the Battle amongſt themſelves, and were actually picking out each other's Eyes.

The ſame Perſons who have clamoured loudeſt againſt the Preliminaries of Peace, might perhaps have exalted their Voices againſt the Continuance of the War; ſuch Gentlemen even Impoſſibilities would not ſatisfy. A fair and temperate Judgment of the Merit or Demerit of any Peace is not to be formed upon the ſingle Conſideration of the Articles themſelves, but upon an exact Knowledge of the Comparative Situation and Ability of the contending Parties at that particular Point of Time in which the Peace is made. — A War upon the Continent, incapable of being maintained or relinquiſhed; An unfortunate Ally, whom it was equally dangerous to abandon or to defend; A gallant Nation, conſuming itſelf between *Hanover* and *Portugal*, and almoſt overpowered by a full Tide of Succeſs; Theſe Circumſtances, combined together, obliged us to conſult our immediate and future Safety.

The Reader may perceive the gradual Increaſe of our annual Expence, if he will caſt his Eye upon the following Account. Having been miſled myſelf by erroneous Calculations of the Supplies granted by Parliament during the War, and having printed theſe Calculations at the End of the reſpective Years; it is particularly incumbent upon me to correct my own Miſtakes: I have therefore faithfully extracted this Account from the ſeveral appropriating Acts, and from thoſe alone.

YEARS.		SUPPLIES.			
1755	——	——	4,520,327.	12	8
1756	——	——	7,915,430.	4	6 3/4
1757	——	——	8,330,906.	6	5 1/2
1758	——	——	10,475, 7.	0	1
1759	——	——	12,705,339.	3	8 2/7
1760	——	——	14,636,930.	15	9 1/2
1761	——	——	17,301,119.	19	9 3/4
1762	——	——	16,794,153.	18	11 1/2
	Total	——	92,679,215.	02	2/7

The Supplies granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1754 (which was the laſt Year of Peace) amounted to two Millions two hundred ſixty five thouſand and ſixteen Pounds ten Shillings and two-pence; If the Reader multiplies this Sum by eight (the

Years

Years of the War) it will come to —— —	18,120,132. 1 4
And the multiplied Sum being deducted from the great Total above, the Remainder will be ——	74,559,083. 0 8 2/7
This Remainder is, to a Trifle, the extraordinary Expence which the Government has incurred in the Proſecution of the late War. Twelve Millions more at leaſt (I am afraid) are ſtill wanting, and muſt be raiſed, to enable the Publick to re-enter upon its own ſtanding Revenue, and to diſcharge Anticipations, Exchequer-Bills, the Navy-Debt, the bringing home of our Armies and Fleets from the different Parts of the World, and the ſubſequent diſbanding of them. Theſe Twelve Millions being added to the Account, the War will, upon the whole, have coſt this Nation the amazing Sum of ——	86,559,083. 0 8 2/7

In

It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that the ordinary Charge of Government in Time of Peace, can be circumſcribed within the Limits of that Sum which was raiſed in the Year 1754. Our additional Poſſeſſions demand an additional Expence. But we may hope, that the regular Commerce flowing in upon us from our Conqueſts and the Ceſſions made to us, will in a few Years anſwer this Expence, by a proportionate Increaſe of the ſinking Fund. *Portugal* may alſo favour our Trade, either by taking off the Duty which ſhe impoſed upon it ſoon after the Earthquake, or by aboliſhing the late Monopoly of Brandy: We have not ungeneroufly worked upon the *Fears* of a *diſtreſſed* Kingdom; and we may reaſonably expect a Recompence, from the *Gratitude* of one which we have *relieved*.

In this State of Things, the Preliminaries of Peace have been ſigned and ratified: By the ſeveral Articles of the Preliminaries, the moſt Chriſtian King guaranties to *Great-Britain* in the moſt ample Form, the following Tracts of Country in *America*; *Nova-Scotia*, or *Acadia*, with all its Dependencies; *Canada*, with all its Depẽdencies; The Iſland of *Cape-Breton*, with all the other Iſlands in the Gulph and River of *St. Lawrence*; The River and Port of *Mobile*, and every Thing that the ſaid King does or ought to poſſeſs on the left or Eaſt Side of the River *Miſſiſſippi*; (the Town and Iſland of

of *New-Orleans* only excepted;) fixing irrevocably the Boundaries of the *French* and *British* Dominions upon the Continent of *North-America*, by a Line drawn along the middle of the River *Miſſiſſippi* from its Source down to the River *Iberville*, and by another Line drawn along the middle of the latter River, and of the Lakes *Maurepas* and *Pontchartrain* to the Sea or Gulph of *Mexico*; declaring the Navigation of the *Miſſiſſippi* to be exempted from every Duty, and entirely free and open to the Subjects of both Nations in its whole Breadth and Length, from its Source to the ſaid Sea or Gulph of *Mexico*, and that Part *expreſly* which is between the Iſland of *New Orleans* and the right or weſt Bank of the *Miſſiſſippi*, together with the Paſſage both in and out of the Mouth of that River. — The moſt Chriſtian King guaranties in like Manner, to *Great Britain*, the Iſlands of *Grenada*, *Grenadillas*, *St. Vincent*, *Dominica*, and *Tabago*. — In *Africa*, *Senegal* is guarantied to Us. In *Aſia*, the moſt Chriſtian King renounces the Acquiſitions which he has made on the Coaſt of *Coromandel*, ſince the Commencement of Hoſtilities between the two Companies in 1749; and engages not to erect any Fortifications, or to keep any Troops in *Bengal*. By this Engagement, the Territory and Trade of the *Engliſh* Eaſt-India Company are ſecured; both which have been enlarged ſince the Year 1749, by the Power of their own Arms, and the Neceſſities of the Subas of *Bengal*.

In

In *Europe*, the moſt Chriſtian King promiſes to reſtore *Minorca* to *Great-Britain*; and all the Conqueſts which he has made upon the Dominions of *Hanover*, *Heſſe*, *Brunſwick*, and *Lippe-Buckebourg*, to their reſpective Sovereigns; and to replace faithfully all the Artillery that ſhall have been removed from the ſeveral Fortreſſes: He engages alſo to evacuate *Oſtend* and *Nieuport*; together with *Cleves*, *Weſel*, *Gueldres*, and, in general, all the Countries belonging to the King of *Pruſſia*. This Stipulation in Favour of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, and the Sum of 2,680,000*l.* Sterling which that Prince has received from our Generoſity, by the ſeveral Conventions of the Eleventh of *April* and the ſeventh of *December* 1758, the ninth of *November* 1759, and the Twelfth of *December* 1760, will be ſufficient Proofs to *Europe*, that *Great-Britain* has not been a barren and an unprofitable Ally.—The Town and Port of *Dunkirk* are to be put into the State fixed by the laſt Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, and by former Treaties: The *Cunette* is to remain in its preſent Condition, if the *Britiſh* Engineers ſhall declare that it is only of Uſe for the wholſomneſs of the Air and the Health of the Inhabitants.

In Regard to *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, the Catholic King deſiſts from his Pretenſion to the Right of Fiſhing about the Iſland of *Newfoundland*; ſubmits the Validity of the Prizes made upon his Subjects in Time of Peace, to the

the Determination of the Courts of Juſtice of *Great-Britain*; and aſſures to the *Britiſh* Subjects trading for Logwood in the Bay of *Honduras*, or elſewhere, the free Exerciſe of that Branch of Commerce, with the Liberty of building Houſes and Magazines; on this ſole Condition, that the Fortifications erected in the Bay, and in the other Parts of the *Spaniſh* Territory, ſhould be demoliſhed within four Months after the Ratification of the definitive Treaty.—The Catholic King guaranties likewiſe to *Great-Britain* all *Florida*, or the Poſſeſſions of *Spain* upon the Continent of *North-America* to the Eaſt or to the South-Eaſt of the River *Miſſiſſippi*: By this Ceſſion, the vaſt Territory of *Great-Britain* upon that Continent is entirely and perfectly connected: *Fort-Auguſtine*, which in former Wars committed frequent Depredations upon the Trade of *Charles-Town* in *South-Carolina*, will be put into our Hands; and a ſenſible Service will be rendered to the Commerce of that very flouriſhing and important Colony.

The King of *Portugal* is expreſly included in theſe Preliminaries, as the Ally of *Great-Britain*: Every Thing taken from him in *Europe* or *America* is to be reſtored; and the Peace and Friendſhip which before ſubſiſted between *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, are to be re-eſtabliſhed.

The

The Priſoners made on each Side during the War are to be releaſed: And the Sovereign of the Country in which they ſhall have been detained, is to receive Satisfaction for the Subſiſtance and Maintenance which he has afforded to them.

Great-Britain and *France* mutually engage themſelves to cauſe all their Troops in *Germany* to retire as ſoon as poſſible into the Territories of their reſpective Sovereigns, and not to furniſh any Succour of any Kind to their Allies in the Empire; with this Exception, that the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall be at Liberty to acquit all the Arrears of his former Subſidies.

By the latter Part of the Sixth Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the *French* King conſented and engaged, that he would not for the Intereſts of his Subjects hereafter endeavour to obtain, or accept of, any other Uſage of Navigation and Trade to *Spain* and the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, than what was practiſed in the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second of *Spain*, or than what ſhould be likewiſe fully given and granted, at the ſame time, to other Nations and People concerned in Trade. The Treaty of *Utrecht* is a Treaty which exiſted before the late War; And the preſent Preliminaries renew and confirm all the Treaties, of what Nature ſoever, which exiſted before the War; as well between *Great-Britain* and *France*,

France, as between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, as alſo between either of them and *Portugal*, *notwithſtanding whatever may have been ſtipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting Parties*; And all the ſaid Parties declare, that they will not ſuffer any Privilege, Favour, or Indulgence to *ſubſiſt*, contrary to the Treaties above confirmed. Thus the Danger, with which the Family Compact menaced our commercial Intereſts, is, I hope, effectually removed.

To recompence the Reſtitutions and Ceſſions made on the Part of *France*, *Great-Britain* conſents that the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall have the Liberty of fiſhing and drying their Fiſh on a Part of the Coaſts of *Newfoundland*, agreeably to the 13th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and alſo of fiſhing in the Gulph of *St. Laurence*; with this Reſerve, that the *French* ſhall, in the Exerciſe of theſe Fiſheries, keep at the Diſtance of three Leagues from all the Coaſts of the Continent, or of the Iſlands in the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, and at the Diſtance of 15 Leagues from the Coaſts of the Iſland of *Cape Breton*. The Iſlands of *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon* (the former three Miles broad, and the latter ſix) are to be ceded to *France* for the Uſes of her Fiſhery, the moſt Chriſtian King obliging himſelf upon his *royal Word* to erect no Fortifications, and to maintain only a ſmall Guard of 50 Men for the Police. — *Guadeloupe*, *Mariegalante*,

riegalante, *Deſirada*, *Martinico*, and S^te^. *Lucie* or *Santa-Lucia*, are given back to *France*. Theſe are the Terms granted to that Crown in *America*. — In *Africa*, *France* recovers the Poſſeſſion of *Goreé*. — In *Aſia*, *Pondicherry ruinée de fond en comble*, is reſtored to her; together with the ſeveral Comptoirs which belonged to her *Eaſt-India* Company in *Bengal*, and on the Coaſts of *Malabar* and *Coromandel*. This Reſtitution ſuperſedes that Part of the Treaty concluded between the Nabob and the *Engliſh* Company in 1757, in which the *French* were for ever prohibited from ſettling in the three Provinces of *Bengal*, *Bahar*, and *Orixa*. In *Europe*, the Iſland of *Belleiſle* is given back to *France*.

The King of *Great-Britain* reſtores to *Spain* all that he has conquered in the Iſland of *Cuba*.

The Time reciprocally permitted to the Inhabitants of the ceded Countries for their Emigration, is fixed to Eighteen Months from the Ratification of the definitive Treaty.

Between the Rupture of the Negotiation in 1761, and the Signature of the prefent Preliminaries, *Great-Britain* had acquired *Martinico*, *Santa Lucia*, *St. Vincent*, *Grenada*, the *Grenadillas*, and the *Havannah*. I do not recollect that we took any formal Poſſeſſion ~~in~~ of *Tobago*.

Portugal

Portugal relieved, *Florida* ceded, and our Diſputes adjuſted with *Spain*, are a reaſonable and ſolid Equivalent for the *Havannah*.

In Return for *Martinico*, we have obtained the *French* Poſſeſſions on the left or Eaſt Bank of the *Miſſiſſippi*, and the Ceſſion of *Grenada* with the *Grenadillas*.

The following appear to me to be the moſt material Variations between the Articles which miſcarried in 1761, and theſe which have been now brought to Maturity.

In 1761, the Lakes *Huron*, *Michigan*, and *Superiour*, were to be comprehended within the Limits of *Canada*; and theſe Limits were to be further deſcribed and diſtinguiſhed by a Line traced from the Lake *Rouge*, and taking in, by a winding Courſe, the River *Quabache*, to its Junction with the *Ohio*; and from that Junction, the ſaid Line was to continue along the *Ohio* to its Point of Confluence with the *Miſſiſſippi:* But the two Crowns were not perfectly agreed in Regard to the *Indian* Nations ſituated between the *Britiſh* Settlements and the *Miſſiſſippi*. — All Differences about the Boundaries and the *Indian* Nations are *now* happily terminated; The moſt extenſive and the cleareſt Limits are given to our Poſſeſſions on the Continent of *North-America*, beyond the Reach of future Sophiſtry and Debate.

In

In 1761, it was ſtipulated that the Subjects of *France* ſhould exerciſe their Cod-Fiſhery on a Part of the Coaſts of *Newfoundland* and in the River *St. Laurence*, according to the Tenor of the 13th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, abſtaining from *every other Part* of the Coaſts belonging to *Great-Britain*, whether of the Continent, or of the Iſlands. The Iſland of *St. Pierre*, without Fortifications, was to have been ceded to them for the ſole Purpoſes of their *own* Fiſhery, ſubjected to the Reſidence and Inſpection of an *Engliſh* Commiſſary. — The Iſland of *Miquelon* is *now* added to that of *St. Pierre*: The moſt Chriſtian King's royal Word is preferred to the keeping of an *Engliſh* Commiſſary upon the Spot; but the *French* are not permitted to fiſh within a *certain ſpecified Diſtance* of our Coaſts.

In 1761, the *French* demanded *Akra* and *Anamaboo* in Exchange for *Gorée* and *Senegal*; or *Senegal* in Exchange for *Gorée*. — *Now* they have obtained *Gorée*.

In 1761, we conſented to treat of an equal Partition of the four neutral Iſlands; but *France* inſiſted that *Santa Lucia* ſhould be declared a Part of her Diviſion. — *Santa Lucia* is *now* reſtored to *France*, and the other three remain with *Great-Britain*.

In

In 1761, the *French* conſtantly and peremptorily refuſed to evacuate and reſtore the Territory of the King of *Pruſſia*. *Now* they have conſented to evacuate it.

In 1761, the Diſputes between the two Companies in the *Eaſt-Indies* were to be ſettled by Commiſſaries, and to be concluded at the ſame time with the Negotiation between the two Crowns. *Now* theſe Diſputes are effectually determined.

In 1761, the *French* propoſed and we rejected a mutual and abſolute Renunciation of the *German* War. *Now* this Meaſure will be carried into Execution.

In 1761, the *French* demanded Satisfaction for the Captures made upon their Trade before the Declaration of War. — *Now* this Demand is paſſed over in profound Silence.

In 1761, the Priſoners were to be reciprocally ſet at Liberty without Ranſom. *Now* Satisfaction is to be made for their Maintenance and Support.

In 1761, *France* declared that ſhe would preſerve the Cunette of *Dunkirk* for the Salubrity of the Air and the Health of the Inhabitants. — This Cunette is *now* ſubjected to

the Inſpection and Judgment of the *Britiſh* Engineers.

In 1761, the Term of Emigration for the Inhabitants of the ceded Countries was confined to one Year.—It is *now* enlarged to Eighteen Months.

Nothing can be *reſtored*, which has not been firſt *loſt*. If therefore we conſider our Glory and Acquiſitions as dearly bought with the Millions which they have coſt us; What muſt the *French* think or ſay, who have purchaſed Diſgrace and Loſſes at ſuch an enormous Expence?

But it is now Time to diſmiſs the Reader; and I hope he will pardon me, if I diſmiſs him with a ſhort Reflection. It was a daring and infamous Saying of a Marſhal of *France*, "*Le bon Dieu é toujours du Coté des groſs* "*Battalions.*" I perſuade myſelf that the unexampled Succeſs of the late War; the "*con-* "*tecti cædibus Campi, et infecta Victoriis Ma-* "*ria*" have left a ſerious Impreſſion upon our Minds, and inſtructed us to glory in acknowledging that "*through God we have done theſe* "*great Acts*, and that it was HE who trod "down our Enemies." Yet ſomething more is wanting to perfect our Gratitude; which is, to expreſs it in our whole Conduct: Peace and War, Life and Death, are in his Hands. Nations are rewarded and puniſhed in this World.

Public

Public Reformation belongs to our Governors; Private, to every Individual in the Kingdom: And let it be always remembred, that among the various Bleſſings which are promiſed to the virtuous Perſon, *this* alſo is particularly mentioned, that, "*He ſhall ſee* Jeruſalem *in Pro-*"*ſperity all his Life long.*" Thus will the beſt Man, be, in Fact, the beſt Citizen; and the ſincereſt Obſerver of divine and human Laws, will approve himſelf the trueſt Friend to the Peace and Happineſs of his Country.

APPENDIX.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Reader is desired to observe, that any supposed Ambiguity in the wording of the Preliminary Articles, may, and doubtless will, be explained and removed by the Definitive Treaty: For his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to declare, that, in what remains to be done, the Publick may depend upon the utmost Care and Attention on his Part to settle every Thing which concerns the Interests of his Kingdoms upon a solid and durable Foundation. The Affair of the Antigallican's Prize (to which some of the News-Papers have referred) could not have been introduced into the Preliminaries with any Propriety, because the Fifteenth Article submits the Validity of all Prizes made upon *Spain* in Time of Peace, to the Determination of our own Courts.

The Compiler is so diffident of himself, and so fearful of imposing upon the Reader, that he must entreat him not to take *any* of his Remarks upon Trust, but to depend upon his own Judgment and a more accurate Information.

APPENDIX.

THESE Annals terminating with the Signature of the Preliminaries, the Compiler of them is excuſed from taking Notice of any Facts under a more recent Date. But it will not be imputed to him as a Fault, if he obſerves that the Ratifications of the Preliminaries were exchanged at *Verſailles*, with the Duke of *Bedford*, by the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of *France* and *Spain*, on the 22d of *November*; and that a Ceſſation of Arms was publiſhed in *Great-Britain*, by Proclamation, on the 26th of the ſame Month.

The following Accounts are prior to, or of the ſame Date, with the third of *November*.

October 26. The Sheerneſs of 24 guns, Captain Clarke, put into Villa Franca in the Mediterranean, after having been purſued by a French ſhip of 64 guns, and two frigates. Theſe three men of war came to an anchor in the ſame harbour, ſoon after the arrival of the Sheerneſs. The Minerve, one of the frigates of 24 guns, ſtruck upon a rock, and was loſt in leſs than two hours. A very high ſea prevented all aſſiſtance from the ſhore, but did not intimidate Captain Clarke; who ſent his people to the relief of their enemy. The Britiſh ſailors exerted themſelves ſo effectually, that the whole French crew, about 25 only excepted, (who were carried away by the violence of the ſurf) were preſerved. The French Commodore waited afterwards upon Captain Clarke, to thank him for his ſeaſonable aſ-

ſiſtance, and to expreſs the great ſenſe which he entertained of ſuch benevolence and generoſity.

November 2. The Marquis de Marigny, bound from Bourdeaux to Cape-François pierced for 24 guns, and mounting 20 nine pounders with 148 men, was taken by the Terpſichore Captain Ruthven, after a ſmart Engagement.

November 3. General Kleiſt penetrated into Bohemia, by Enſiedel.

November 3. The Auſtrians began to abandon their Camp at Fravenſtein in Saxony.

N. B. It is highly probable, that the city of Manila, the capital of the iſland of Luconia, and the chief of the Philippines, will be in our poſſeſſion before the expiration of the term limited for a ceſſation of hoſtilitles in that part of the world. Perhaps the Portugueze forts and ſettlements on the Rio de Janeiro in Braſil, may alſo be in the hands of the French and Spaniards. If either of theſe events ſhould be found to have happened before the third of *November* 1762, the reader will be ſo good as to ſupply the place of this unavoidable deficiency.

The following ſhips are reported to have been taken, loſt, deſtroyed, or retaken, which are not to be found in this collection.

FRENCH.

Ships.	*Guns.*	
Northumberland	of 70	loſt.
Leopard	of 60	loſt.

FRENCH.

FRENCH.

Ships.	*Guns.*	
Alegon	of 50	deſtroyed.
Aigle	of 50	loſt.
Chariot Royal	of 36	taken.
Comette	of 32	taken.
Sauvage	of 30	loſt.
Emeraude	of 28	taken.
Oiſeau	of 26	taken and carried into Gibraltar, by the Blonde, Capt. Tonyn.
Bienfaiſant	of 22	deſtroyed.
Marquis Marloye	of 18	deſtroyed.

ENGLISH.

Ships.	*Guns.*	
Mars (formerly French)	of 64	loſt.
Harwich	of 50	loſt.
Winchelſea	of 24	retaken.
Gramont (formerly French)	of 20	taken.
A ſloop of war from the Havannah		taken.
Ferret	of 16	loſt.
Pheaſant (formerly French)	of 16	loſt.
Peregrine	of 16	loſt.
Diligence	of 14	loſt.
Duke (in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company)		loſt.

A Bomb Veſſel and two armed Ships detained or taken.

A GENERAL INDEX of the BATTLES; NAVAL ENCAGEMENTS; SHIPS OF WAR and the moſt conſiderable MERCHANTMEN, Taken, Loſt or Deſtroyed; SKIRMISHES of Importance; and FORTRESSES Beſieged, Taken, Relieved, or Evacuated.

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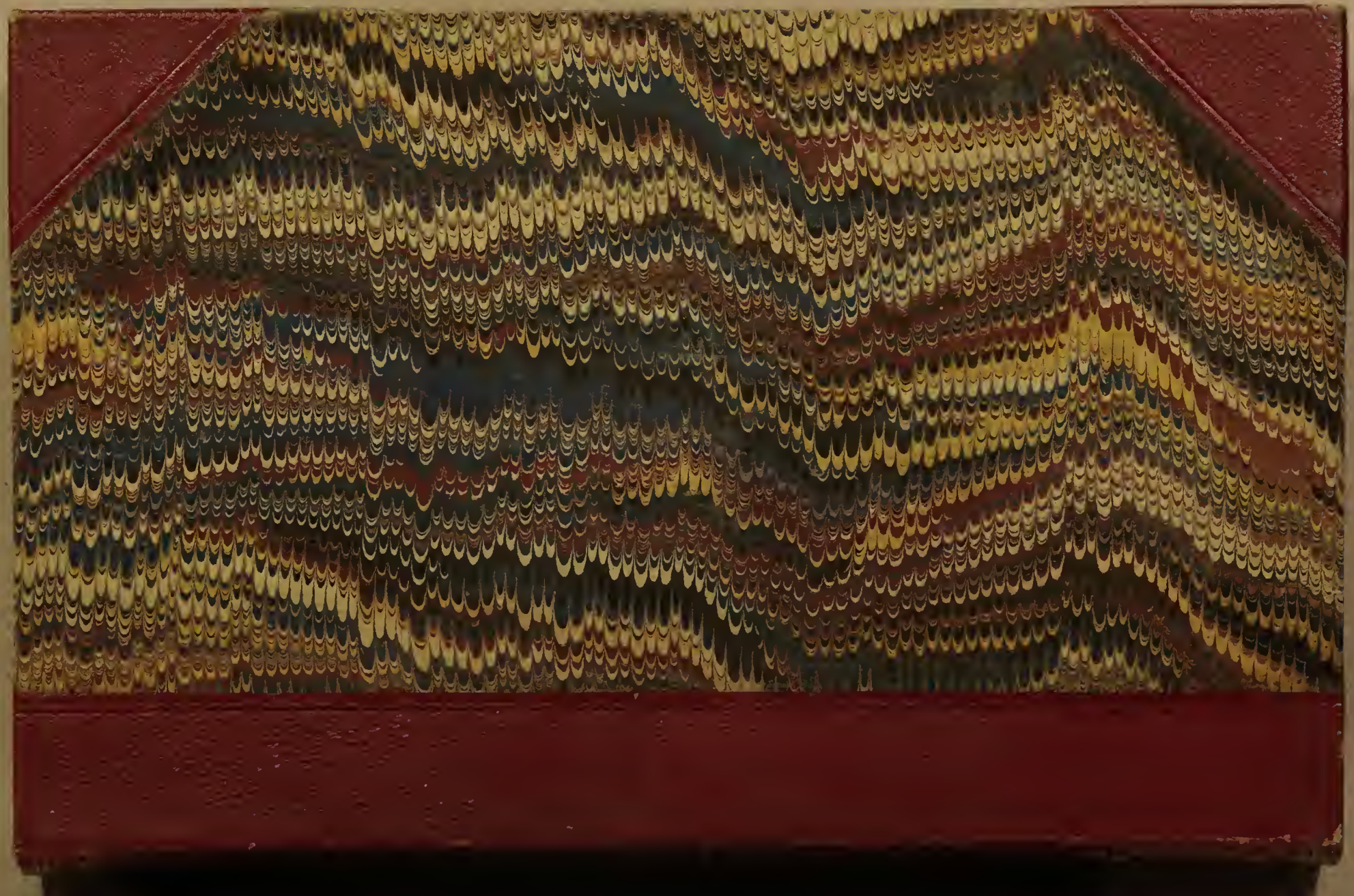
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